

INSIDE: HUNTING DOWN THE NAZIS/FAMILY FEUD AT CTV

# Maclean's

MARCH 23, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## THE GOLD RUSH



- Selling the Winter Olympics
- A galaxy of stars to watch in Calgary





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# Maclean's

MARCH 30, 1987 VOL. 100 NO. 12

## COVER

### The Gold Rush

An Calgary gears up for the 1988 Winter Games, corporate sponsors already are naming with advertising campaigns designed to cash in on the Olympic countdown. And the Olympics organizing committee is reaping the rewards of the rush for commercial gold. — Page 28

Cover photos (left to right): Brian Owen; Laurie Graham; Kim Gervais; Deborah



### A safe haven no longer

The long-awaited Deschênes report declared that 30 suspected war criminals are living in Canada, and the government promised quick action to prosecute them. — Page 44



### CTV's bitter family feud

Corralled over declining advertising revenues, CTV and its affiliates are waging war against each other—and last week's victim was the network's news service. — Page 57



### The hell of Treblinka

The Jerusalem trial of John Demjanjuk, who is accused of being a sadistic death camp guard, has again focused world attention on the Holocaust. — Page 23



From dance to moviemaking Canada's Ann Ditchburn has stopped dancing to concentrate on making films. In *A Moving Picture*, airing on March 30, she gives one last sensual performance. — Page 40

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## Mikhail and Monika

Wherever Moscow's People section carries an article about Canadian imperialism, Boris Schenker, the first in a series mentioned that she is "straight A" student (People, March 8). How on earth could any Grade 10 student, straight A or not, not know who Mikhail Gorbachev is? Perhaps she cannot be bothered to read the front page of her newspaper or Moscow's magazine. It could also be a stall statement on an education system whose social studies classes do not teach students enough about the world around them.

—MARLENE MORTON,  
Victoria

## Equal funding to equal women

I agree (at least in part) with Barbara Aniel in her stance on funding for women's groups ("The cold shoulder of equality," Column, Feb. 26). Although I support abortion and affirmative action programs, as presented by the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, I am also in favor of the NWL. Women's direct child-care payments and tax credits for full-time housewives. Although I find their screen of Invisio (What am I—a FARGE woman?) I see no reason to consider them such a threat to the cause of equality as to deny them funding.

—LYNNE MCLENNAN,  
Vancouver

Barbara Aniel demands that the federal government be "equally open to all voices in the democratic spectrum" and also says that there has been a failure on the government's part when it has repeatedly refused to recognize NWL.



Schenker: looking about the world

women and provide them with federal funding. The government has adopted an official stance that supports feminism—on many but not all issues. It would be ludicrous for the government to reverse itself and provide funding for an organization whose mandate is to undermine all the accomplishments gained by women thus far.

—NADINE TORRE,  
Brampton, Ont.

Barbara Aniel says that the National Action Committee on the Status of Women has "a full-fledged left-wing political program" and cites as examples its support of Canada's withdrawal from NATO and the reduction of its military budget. What a knee-jerk response and interpretation—that if you don't support war and heavy military spending, you are left-wing. Hardly original or astute thinking.

—ELLIE HADDERSON,  
Brandon, Man.

God Sir! Is nothing to be saved and constant? I mean Barbara Aniel. Here I was up to my ankles in paper organizing a lobby to assure the designer of a Model Goddess of the Decade award for her often-demonstrated ability to jump in a conclusion from a raft of assumptions. Well really, you know, here she is being perfectly logical. If my memory serves me right, this is the second time in the 1980s that she has done this.

—JOAN ALTHEA-GILBERT,  
Merrill, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Best correspondence is in letter form to the Editor, Montreal's Morning Star, 1000 Avenue du Commerce, Suite 100, Montreal, PQ H3C 1A7.

## PASSAGES

1983: Both Macdonald, 52, director of development for the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and a widely known figure in Canadian business and politics after a 14-year battle with cancer, is a Toronto hospital. A former bond trader, Macdonald helped raise more than \$8 million for research into such futuristic fields as artificial intelligence and cosmology. She was the wife of former federal Liberal cabinet minister Donald Macdonald.

DESIGNED: Rebel leader Arturo Cruz, 61, as a director of the U.S.-based United Nicaraguan Opposition, known as the contras, in San Jose, Costa Rica. Because he was a relative moderate among the leaders, his resignation strengthened congressional opposition to war and for the anti-Communist rebels.

ELECTED: Milwaukee politician Charles Haggerty, 41, for a third term as prime minister of Ireland, by a single vote cast by the speaker to break an 82-to-82 tie in the Dail, or lower house of Parliament, in Dublin. Haggerty's Fianna Fail party failed by three seats to win an overall majority in last month's election in which he ousted Brian Mulroney. Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party leader last week but said that he would step up as an opposition backbencher.

DEED: Legendary U.S. college football coach Woody Hayes, 74, who led Ohio State to three national championships over his 20-year reign, after a series of heart attacks, in Columbus, Ohio. The combative, outspoken coach a best rememberer as a headliner in 1971 when, in front of 80 million TV viewers, he grabbed and punched an opposing Clemson University player who had just intercepted a last-minute Ohio State pass. The university fired Hayes.

AWARDED: To British-born actor Stewart Granger, 73, what his lawyer described as "substantial" although undisclosed damages by London's High Court over allegations in a biography of the late film star Richard Widmark that Granger had seduced Granger's second wife, actress Joan Stevens. The publishers of Penny Jann's 1986 book apologized.

JAILER: Ray Newton, 45, former leader of the British Columbia-separating Black Panther Party, after a five-year legal battle in which he appealed a conviction for being an ex-convict in possession of a firearm, by a federal appeals court in San Francisco, Calif. The length of his sentence has not been decided but could be as long as three years.

## DAILY: GREENSBORO

## Warm welcomes for forgotten allies

It is Sunday morning in Greensboro, N.C., and the rain spluttering against the modern stained-glass windows of the First Lutheran Church is almost as close to winter as North Carolina gets. In one room, Ernie Dock and five fellow Vietnamese Montagnards, all neatly dressed in donated sports jackets, stand among the post-pentecostians in their Sunday best. They hesitantly murmur the words from their Bibles books—the most South-east Asian refugees newly arrived in America, their knowledge of English is limited. Members of the white and black congregations that has sponsored their resettlement in the United States smile encouragingly. And behind the smiles, their evident warmth—and an appreciation of the refugees' special part.

In an America still at odds with its troubled involvement in Vietnam, the resettlement of French Dock, 45, and 200 fellow Montagnard refugees in North Carolina last November accomplished a feat of emotion. The Montagnards, a 300,000-strong Vietnamese minority group, lived in the mountains deep interior of the country and were in fact 29 culturally diverse tribes. But, during the Vietnam War many shared a common bond about \$5,000 special Forces troops—Green Berets—

were rescued, leaving the best soldiers in Vietnam. "My life was saved as more than one occasion by these guys," recalled U.S. veteran Robert Rhauch. "Leaving them behind was the toughest part of pulling out." But after the fall of Saigon in April, 1975, the Montagnard's last moment under—until 1983, when Don Scott, who spent six years in Vietnam during the war as a civilian aid worker, discovered some tribesmen in a Southeast Asian displaced persons camp. Because of their military background, the refugees—many of whom left families in Viet-

nam—are now living in North Carolina and adapting to a society that is certainly removed from their primitive life in the mountains.

In November, 1985, Scott returned South through wartime contacts of the whereabouts of his former interpreter, Ha-Dai. The Montagnard was rumored to be living at a displaced persons' camp on the Thailand-Cambodia bor-

der Communist regime. Others, including those who eventually went to North Carolina, were included as American allies, and they decided to fight for independence by waging guerrilla war against the North Vietnamese. By the late 1970s, their numbers greatly reduced, many survivors formed groups that attempted to flee through neighboring Cambodia to safety in Thailand.

It was a dangerous journey that he survived. Until 1983, Scott had been in the grip of the Khmer Rouge regime, under which as many as three million people died. And in 1978 North Vietnamese troops invaded the country, forcing it into a battlefield. Scott and his wife, Patricia, 40, "We had nothing. We could not stay in one place or we would be killed. We just ran and ran."

Scott returned home and, calling on wartime friends, launched a drive to bring the 200 refugees to the United States. A modern letter-writing campaign to persuade the U.S. state department to ease the Montagnards' resettlement quickly blossomed into thousands of letters and phone calls from former soldiers.

For many veterans the campaign provided an outlet for coming to terms with their war experiences. For others it was a simple sense of loyalty: about 35,000 Montagnards and thousands were veterans, and in the war against the North Vietnamese, they were among the "forgotten allies" sponsoring the Montagnards' immigration.

After late last spring, the state department asked Scott to help choose a coordinating agency. Scott decided on North Carolina's Lutheran Family Service, a multi-denominational organization that has found workers and families to sponsor the refugees. The result was the arrival on Nov. 20 of the Montagnards to a high-level welcome at the Greensboro airport.

Since their arrival the Montagnards have been assisted in North Carolina.



Refugee Y'Nan Nui and family in North Carolina in a turbulent journey

The following month Scott, a real-estate investor, travelled to the area from his home in Maine. Scott recalled that after spending two hours in the vast camp, "I thought I saw a Montagnard woman—she yelled something and all of a sudden there was my interpreter and 200 other Montagnards crowded around me. It was one of the most wonderful experiences of my life. We talked all day."

The refugees gave him painful details of the Montagnards' fate after the fall of Vietnam. Many attempted to take their past and live quietly under the

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one's three major cities: Greensboro, Raleigh and Charlotte. Break Dock lives with 15 fellow Montagnards in a rambling yellow house that was volunteered by its owner, Michael Lussane, a Special Forces veteran. The heart-shaped rustic welcome mat on the wooden verandah and the mulling map of the United States on the hallway wall, like everything else in the house, were donated by Greensboro citizens.



Montagnard soldiers during war: 25,000 dead

suit of his superior group of English New working for the Lutheran Family Services, he is helping his companions to find work, learn the language and cope with life in the United States.

Like Dock, 5-foot George in Raleigh, 315 km from Greensboro, also speaks English. But Banya knew the language from American soldiers. At 11 he began fighting for the Special Forces and by the time of Banya's fall he had become a first lieutenant in the South Vietnamese army. Banya says that after the fall he, like thousands of other Montagnard soldiers, became a guerrilla, hiding in the North Vietnamese forest making his way into Cambodia in 1962. Picked by a detachment of Khmer Rouge soldiers to live in a heavily guarded encampment, he performed manual labor—including planting land mines—before the group escaped after the soldiers died in the face of a Vietnamese army attack.

Banya's new home is a renovated three-story house with his wife, Helle Noy, another man and another refugee couple with a baby. They share the huge house with their sponsoring family—Raleigh lawyer Joyce Lewis, 57, and her husband and two young children. Sitting in the living room with its burnished hardwood floors, Banya emphasized the contrast between their new life and the hardship of the journey. Often, he said, he and his entering friends were forced to dig up a poisonous root that had to be cooked for several days before the toxins dissipated enough to make the vegetable edible.

The move to the United States has guaranteed the Montagnard group's survival, but the refugees still face formidable obstacles. Although 340 of the 144 Montagnard men have found work, few have so far acquired more than a rudimentary command of English—a severe handicap. And there are always the haunting memories. Dock, like many of his male compatriots, left a wife and children in his native village and has heard nothing about them for 11 years.

As well, the formerly independent Montagnards face the problem of maintaining their cultural identity. Because of their small number they cannot count on the support that larger immigrant communities are to new arrivals. And among the 300 are members of five distinct tribes that, in their native land, were separated not only by distance but also by language and customs.

But there are indications that they are already forging a new—and unified—identity. Soon before their arrival in North Carolina the group rejected the term Montagnard—monks' people—given to them during France's colonial rule over Vietnam from 1862 to 1954. Instead, they call themselves Dega, or first people—a reference to their claim that they were the original inhabitants of Vietnam's lowlands before the Vietnamese migrated south from China and displaced them 4,000 years ago. "This is a fairly unique group, and I think they will be able to maintain their identity here," said Ralagh Bailey, director of the Lutheran Family Services refugee program. "If they can't, no one can."

—JULIA EMMETT in Greensboro

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The image shows a document page with a graph and a table. The graph is a line plot with a peak and a dip. The table has multiple rows and columns of data. The document appears to be a technical report or a scientific paper.

[illegible]

## A shock-proof design

The earthquake, one of about 2,000 in California in 1985, was strong enough to rattle dishes in nearby houses. But it passed almost unnoticed in the \$30-million Postville Center in Rancho Conejo, Calif., 56 km east of Los Angeles. The modern four-storey building, one of the first of its kind, is supported by 95 giant rubber pads that can absorb shock waves and move as much as 15 inches from side to side without damaging the structure. Scientists are studying that innovation, known as base isolation, as a means of reinforcing buildings that are without major quake. And it is of special interest in California, where at least one earthquake a year registers as high as six on the Richter scale—enough to cause property damage and loss of life. The theory of base isolation has existed for at least 300 years. And as long ago as 1892, Tokyo's Imperial Hotel—designed by U.S. architect Frank Lloyd Wright—was constructed on an existing eight-foot layer of firm soil that rested on layers as a buffer layer of

soft soil and sand. During the 1923 Tokyo earthquake, which killed 20,000 people, that building successfully withstood the tremor with damage limited to stains in its courtyard. But scientists have only been working since the 1960s to design efficient man-made isolators. Saul Richard Andrews, assistant director of

*The innovation, known as base isolation, may be a means of constructing buildings that can withstand major earthquakes*

California's Office of Emergency Services, "There is a lot of debate as to how applicable that technique can be for really large buildings."

Still, tests at the University of California at Berkeley by engineering professor James Kelly, who worked on the Rancho Conejo building, indicate that base isolators may help tell, nar-

row buildings withstand major earthquakes. Last November Kelly and his team constructed a scale-model nine-storey building with isolators on a large "shaker table"—an earthquake simulator. The scientists then simulated earthquakes that would have registered from 5.7 to a massive 8.5-magnitude as the 1985 Mexico City earthquake—on the Richter scale. The 30-foot-high model shook—but was not damaged.

In California, where scientists predict that a devastating earthquake of eight Richter points or more may occur within the next 30 years because of shifts in the San Andreas fault line, isolators may also be tried to snug older buildings constructed before the advent of the state's modern and rigorous building code, Kelly said. And although base isolators have not yet been used in Canada, scientists are experimenting with the technique. Saul Sheldon Cherry, a civil engineering professor and specialist in earthquake-resistant construction at the University of British Columbia, "We are very interested in the kind of technology. We have to design for earthquakes." Indeed, both the St. Lawrence River valley and western British Columbia are prone to major earthquakes, he added. Saul Cherry: "We have been lucky so far."

—BARBARA WIDE HORNE in San Francisco

## Saving the Capitol

Although the marquee is dark, the two-foot-high letters still glow. It's the last night of the "Capitol" season. The theatre first opened in 1960—possibly the first in Canada left exclusively for talking pictures—Port Hope, Ont.

Residents have fished through the art-deco-style interiorway to view the latest movies. But on Feb. 5 the theatre closed its doors, the result of its sale by the Toronto-based chain Premier Operating Corp. Ltd. to Port Hope resident Ron Dewhurst and an unnamed group of investors for \$127,000.

Dewhurst has not said what her group plan to do with the building—although she says that it will no longer be used as a cinema. And the loss of Port Hope's only full-time movie theatre has left many in the town of 18,500 clearly upset. "When you walked downtown at night you would see the marquee all lit

up," said Edward Fulkard, 67, a retired store owner. "Now everything is dark and quiet. I miss the life."

In recent years the Capitol has been a money-losing venture. With the gro-



Dewhurst's feelings, economics and the future of VCMs

ing popularity of VCRs and the allure of Toronto—only 180 km to the west—with its wide choice of entertainment, average nightly attendance at the 250-seat Capitol had dropped to about 30. But the town has always been conscious of its heritage, and its main street

looks much as it did in the 1860s. To preserve that, some townspeople, including author Purley Menn, formed an organization called the Friends of the Capitol Theatre to raise money to save the theatre. Saul Barrell Hadden, chairman of the 60-member Friends: "It is true that the theatre had been losing money. But we have to be conscious of the things that ordinary people used, not just the ancient buildings."

Dewhurst himself has been an active member of the town's architectural committee and is currently restoring a three-storey building on the main street to house her clothing store. "The Capitol was bought at a time we could do something economically viable," she declared, adding that she never expected such resistance to the purchase. "If you do not have movie business in a town, there will be no money for the historic sites." Dewhurst has offered to sell the theatre to the Friends for \$5,000 more than what she paid for it. But the Friends can legally take advantage of her offer only until March 31, with just 15 more days to complete fund-raising—and even they say that they are uncertain about how the building could best be used. For now, the marquee of the Capitol is destined to remain dark.

—JULIA BENNETT

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COLUMBIA

## Natural instincts under contract



By Barbara Amiel

By now most readers are familiar with Baby M, the 11-month-old baby girl born to a surrogate mother in New Jersey.

The facts of the case are straightforward enough. Mr. and Mrs. William Stern, both 41, contacted Mrs. Mary Beth Whitehead, 29, through a fertility center. Mrs. Whitehead, the married mother of two children, agreed to have a baby for the Sterns. Before she was artificially inseminated with Mr. Stern's sperm, she signed a contract promising to give him the baby in return for a payment of \$10,000. But when the baby was delivered, Mrs. Whitehead's maternal instincts asserted themselves. She refused to take the money and refused to give the Sterns the baby.

In the agonizing maladroitness that followed, Mrs. Whitehead and her husband fled to Florida with the baby. The Sterns hired private investigators, tracked down the family and went to court and got an order for custody. They saw how the child, and a New Jersey judge in deciding permanent custody, the baby's best interests. Whatever his decision, the court procedures. This is the first case that will test the whole state of surrogate contracts, and it is expected to go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The past decade or so has been distinguished by unusual techniques in the reproductive field. Science, for example, has allowed eggs to be removed from a woman and artificially inseminated outside the womb. Fertilized eggs can now be frozen and stored for use later. Surrogate mothering is part of these scientific advances. The problem with all this, of course, is that it's a technological experiment that makes it possible to use a woman's womb in a new way has not yet found the means to alter all her old emotional responses, such as the maternal instinct. Science can make Mrs. Whitehead a surrogate mother to Mr. Stern's child. Science has not yet found a way to divorce her maternal from the maternal and instinctive attachment she feels to the child her womb has nourished.

This is the fundamental issue in the Baby M case, although it has been peddled into the background by more pop questions of class and money. Much of the reporting of the case has

put it into focus as a battle between the moneyed Sterns on one side, with their promises of money and the love of a newborn in exchange for Baby M, and the Whiteheads on the other. Mr. Whitehead could not have a more distasteful job than his profession as a garbage collector, and the Sterns' lawyers have made much of his unattractiveness as the father by documenting his shabby business sense.

What seems to weigh heavily against Mrs. Whitehead in the popular response is the fact that she agreed to have a baby for money. For some reason, many people seem to think this is a very bad thing. It is not legal to "buy babies" in either Canada or America and, although there is no legislation against it at the moment, there has been a strong feeling in Canada that surrogate parenting for profit is evil.

I have no idea why. It seems to me

**A baby should not be torn away from a surrogate mother because she cannot afford to give the child piano lessons**

that the clearest reason for nurturing the child as a stranger in one's body is money. I should find people who do it for psychological satisfaction very alarming indeed. Women have been raising not their biological offspring but their own. Not even breast-fed other people's children for money. And in the days before formula foods for nursing babies, wet nurses saved the lives of countless children whose own mothers had no strength left.

The indifference to Mary Beth Whitehead's plight can, I think, only be put down to what Tom Wolfe so aptly described as a Marxist fog that finds the idea of doing anything for profit repugnant. This seems particularly true of the female professionals commenting on the case. As Lois Sweet wrote in *The Toronto Star*: "My sympathies are completely with the Sterns. . . . Whitehead is an adult, after all, who entered into a contract knowing full well what was involved." In a report of the case in its London-based *Sunday Times*, Will Elsworth-Jones quoted the female reporter next to

him: "If you rent out your womb, you have to take the consequences."

But society has traditionally seen the mother as the proper custodian in the event of a natural disaster and there is very compelling evidence of instinct. There seems no such evidence in this case—only the outrageous evidence of a mother facing the loss of her newborn baby. I have some sympathy for the Sterns, but, like all parents, they take certain risks.

Surrogate parenting can be governed by a few simple safeguards. There has always been a principle in contract law that if things go sour, the parties should both be put back in the initial position as far as possible. In this case that should entail making sure the Sterns get back all their money and are not defrauded financially. As to enforcing the rest of the contract and involving Mrs. Whitehead's arms, well, it might be wise to recall the wisdom of Fortia in *The Mink* of Winesap: When faced with an uncomfortable contract that called for a pound of a man's flesh it is defunct on a loan. Fortia upheld the contract—without sacrificing morality.

You may have your pound of flesh, ruled Fortia, but the contract said nothing about taking blood. Shakespeare understood that certain things go to the heart of the matter and that such a contract ought only to be enforced literally.

The same wisdom would be behind a law guaranteeing that a surrogate mother could not be forced to give up her baby for scientific reasons. It could not be taken away from her because she could not afford to give the child piano lessons. At the same time, society should not interfere lightly with the practice of surrogate parenting. If, well, now that the method is scientifically possible and so long as both parties consent.

Those of us who have seriously considered the possibility of having children through a surrogate mother have had to face the possibility that after all our hopes and dreams and waiting, the child we want may be claimed by the mother. It is not Mary Beth Whitehead who needed further counselling. It is the Sterns, who were to accept the primordial nature of the maternal instinct. Instead of settling the issue, they should find a more willing surrogate and try again.

# A safe haven no longer

For Frank Deschênes, a Jew whose parents survived the horrors of the Auschwitz and Dachau concentration camps, March 12 was the beginning "of a new era" in Canada. On that day the federal government announced that, after almost 40 years of inaction, it would begin tracking down and prosecuting war criminals who had found refuge within Canadian borders. The announcement accompanied the release of an 871-page report by Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes, the Quebec judge appointed two years ago to find out how many such criminals had slipped into Canada since the Second World War and how they could be brought to justice. Based on the report, Justice Minister Ramon Hnatyshyn declared that the government would amend the Criminal Code to allow for trials of the 20 suspected Nazi war criminals who Deschênes said are living in Canada. Deschênes a published *Unsettled*, executive vice-president of *Unsettled*. "Canada will no longer be a safe haven for Nazi war criminals."

The report came at a time when the trial in Jerusalem of alleged war criminal John Demjanjuk has raised international sensitivities about atrocities committed in Nazi-controlled Europe. Demjanjuk, a former auto mechanic from Cleveland, Ohio, is accused of being the notorious Ivan the Terrible, who helped to supervise the murder of 850,000 Jews at the Treblinka concentration camp. Stripped of his American citizenship in 1962, Demjanjuk was subsequently extradited to Israel to stand trial (page 24). Other countries have also prosecuted war criminals recently. But Canada's record until now has been poor. Since the Second World War Ottawa has taken action against only one suspected Nazi, Helmut Bauer of Toronto, who was extradited to West Germany in 1963 and died while awaiting trial. Last week Jewish and Ukrainian leaders joined Liberal and New Democrats in welcoming both the report—and Hnatyshyn's pledge of swift action. Saul Irwin, co-chair of the Canadian Jewish Congress, "The Deschênes report is Canada's Nuremberg tribunal."



Deschênes: "Something will be done, instead of argument about what should be done."

The commission was set up in February, 1986, amid mounting reports about the number of war criminals in Canada. Now Senator Sol Littman, the Toronto-based representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles, claimed in a December, 1984, letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney that the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele—known as the Angel of Death in the language of Auschwitz—had applied to emigrate to Canada in

1982. The Wiesenthal people estimated the number of war criminals in Canada at 6,000. But after 20 months of study, Deschênes concluded that there was "not a shred of evidence" to support Littman's contention about Mengele. And estimates of the number of war criminals, he said, had been "grossly exaggerated."

After the commission considered 836 cases, Deschênes recommended that 698 of those should be closed si-

ther the suspects had died, moved elsewhere or there was insufficient evidence against them. Another 218 cases required further investigation, he said, and 30 required urgent action. Although Deschênes noted that Canada was as worse than some other Western countries and had never knowingly aided a war criminal, his chronicle of Canada's pathetic record on war criminals made dismal reading. Since 1945, when the British government quietly urged Commonwealth members to drop further trials against alleged offenders, he said, "Canada has not devoted the slightest energy to the search and prosecution of war criminals."

But even if Canada had been more vigorous, Canadian law would have made it difficult to bring suspects to justice. Deschênes recommended several solutions, including amending the Criminal Code so that prosecutions can take place in Canada. In addition, he urged streamlined procedures for deportation and denaturalization of war criminals, extradition of suspected war criminals to other countries, and establishment of a special team of experts, historians and police officers within the RCMP to pursue suspected war criminals full time. Deschênes also suggested that investigators should seek evidence in Eastern European countries—a point strongly objected by Ukrainian groups, which argued that the Soviet Union might fabricate evidence for political ends, having in recent years in the Demjanjuk case, Israeli prosecutors have used evidence supplied by the Soviets—an identity card issued by Nazi authorities—which his lawyers' suit was forged by the KGB.

Hnatyshyn, while praising the report for clearing away the "mystery and speculation" of war criminals in Canada, rejected the recommended changes to extradition and deportation rules. Instead of "exporting our responsibility to other countries," he said, Canadians should have the "political maturity" to face the issue at home. Although he gave no firm dates, Hnatyshyn promised that the government would move quickly to introduce amendments to the Criminal Code. His "made-in-Canada" approach would also include giving sufficient resources to the RCMP to conduct investigations wherever it chooses, including in Eastern Europe.

The positive reaction to the report among Jewish and Ukrainian groups raised hopes for seeing the tremors that have grown between the two communities since Demjanjuk began his work. But spokesmen for both groups said that the worst would take time to heal. During back-and-

forth, the divisions are rooted in the Ukraine, where Jews and Ukrainians were persecuted by religion, economic class and political status. Stephen Jurewicz, a Ukrainian journalist who lives in Ottawa, said that wild accusations were made in the past two years about "blood-thirsty Ukrainians," which tarred the whole community. "I do not deny there were individual cul-



Deschênes: 20 suspected war criminals



Littman: Focused on communists

laboration and individual criminals," he said. "But to try to put the blame on a whole community is very, very unjust."

For his part, Littman dismissed the reports of tension as a "byproduct of the media's imagination." But he acknowledged that some "bitter-ness" in both the Jewish and the Ukrainian communities are swirling at each other from a distance. "New time is hope that the promise of government action will re-

solve the problem. Described John Gromovitch, spokesman for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee. "Something will be done, instead of argument about what should be done."

In Ukrainian communities, leaders were pleased that Deschênes had "seen" dozens of members of the Galicia Division, a Ukrainian military unit recruited by the Germans in 1943. Deschênes said bluntly that changes of war crimes against division members, some of whom emigrated to Canada, "have never been substantiated" and that "mere membership in the Galicia Division is insufficient to justify prosecution." Said former Galicia member Joseph Weyss: "It is a fair report." Liberal MP Robert Kaplan, a Jew, said that the division was always thought of as "a symbol of evil" and that Deschênes has noted that it was made up of individuals, "some of whom are clearly not guilty of war crimes." Kaplan said he hoped that the Deschênes report had cleared the air between the two communities. "We have an opportunity here as a nation to heal a rift that has existed for a long time," he said.

But concerns remained about how quickly the Conservative government would proceed with the recommended investigations and legislation. Arthur Hines, Quebec director of the League for Human Rights for Max Frith, said that the league "will closely monitor the government to ensure that it acts promptly in amending the Criminal Code and in its commitment to deport alleged war criminals to countries with which it has an extradition treaty." For his part, Kaplan said that the 20 individuals singled out for urgent action "know who they are" and said that he feared they might leave the country before the government acted. "If there is no legislation before June," he said, "there will be a great opportunity for fugitives from justice to escape."

And New Democratic Party justice critic David Robinson noted that the government had not hired any new case investigators, although it has had the report since Dec. 26. Deschênes has been the lightning rod in linking those who are accused are getting older. "Indeed, unless they were very young when they committed their alleged crimes, the people identified by Deschênes is a confidential source presented to the government along with his name. It is not clear how many of the 70s and 80s. No matter how fast the government acts, death may claim them before the courts are

—MARGARET DRUMMAN with KATHY BYRM. (COURT) in Ottawa. AND PUBLICATION in Toronto and MATTHEW JACOB in Montreal



Rush with Clark in Washington no time for the bird in a greater prosperity

## Going public on trade

His subdued audience ripped champagne and bestowed only a smattering of applause. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney continued last week to take his new campaign for free trade over the heads of his critics—and sell it directly to the voters. Appealing to national pride, he told about 1,200 guests at the South Shore Chamber of Commerce in Longueuil, Que., that Canada has an "urgent need" for a trade treaty with the United States.

After speaking with passion, he moved to pounce from trade-debate political mine. "This is not a time for the timid or the 'snooze' the Prime Minister shouted. "This is a time for Canadians of all regions to come together and say, 'Yes, we can build a greater prosperity.'"



Mulroney: 'We can'

The emotional speech capped a week in which Mulroney came out swinging in defense of the free trade talks—after 10 months of worst negotiations. At his regular quarterly meeting in Ottawa with the 10 premiers, the Prime Minister rebuffed provincial attempts to create a formal system to notify any trade accord worked out with Washington. Instead, he will send the main points of the Canadian position for the premiers. Then he will set out to inform Canadians of the status of the talks. That new agreement came and says that the trade negotiators were making progress more quickly than expected. After spending nearly five hours with Mulroney last week, Alberta Premier Donald Getty announced that the trade negotiators had made "substantial" progress. "They are going much faster than some people would have thought."

In Washington, Exter-

nal Affairs Minister Joe Clark echoed that optimism after talks with Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other key U.S. officials last week. But the progress in free trade did not extend to other issues between the two nations. During his two-day visit, to prepare for the April 6-8 summit in Ottawa between Mulroney and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Clark secured few concessions in disputes over acid rain or northern sovereignty. But the minister said that he was heartened because the Americans were paying "a lot more attention" to the trade issue.

Indeed, after a speech to the American Society in New York last week, U.S. Ambassador to Ottawa Thomas Niles told Mulroney's that he believed Congress would approve a free trade pact before January, 1988.

Said Niles: "Within the context of recent trade relations, this is the priority—no question about it."

Bayed by that progress, Mulroney launched an intensive public relations campaign to sell free trade to Canadians. He told his audience in Longueuil that Canada has demanded gradual reductions and, eventually, elimination of all tariffs, removal of such non-tariff barriers as quotas and changes to U.S. trade laws that give American producers the right to seek penalties against Canadian imports. And Mulroney linked Canada's prosperity with its ability to enhance its export markets through free trade. "We choose to negotiate—not because it is without political risk but because it is in our national interest," the Prime Minister declared.

Mulroney's public stance on trade reflected his tough private stand with the premiers. Before that meeting, Ontario's David Peterson, Quebec's Robert Bourassa and Manitoba's Howard Pawley had indicated that they want to establish a formal process to notify a trade treaty at the provincial or regional level. But after the meeting, the premiers agreed to postpone the ratification issue until their next meeting in June—when they will also discuss the substance of the trade talks. Said Bourassa: "If all the provinces are in agreement, there is no problem with ratification." Peterson, in turn, reminded that Mulroney has the legal right to sign inter-

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turntable with magnetic cartridge. ◊ The world swings with the Big Band Sound of Duke Ellington, Glenn Miller, and many others.

1945: Fisher unveils the first phono pre-amplifier to be compatible with all recording standards. ◊ Women swoon when Frank Sinatra and his Royal Canadians become a New Year's Eve tradition with their first performance.



1967: Fisher produces the first stereo receiver with 7 tuning circuits (IC's). ◊ Canadian-Girl MacDermot provides the music for "Hoor", the decade's landmark Broadway production.

1974: Fisher produces the first receivers with Phase-Lock-Loop automatic FM stereo. ◊ Neil Young's "Honest of Gold" is number one album of the year.

1956: Fisher introduces the first all-in-one stereo pre-amplifier. ◊ The world discovers Paul Anka and "Diana".

1964: Fisher introduces the first complete FM-Multiplex Stereo receiver. ◊ Twenty-year-old Bob Dylan signs his first recording contract.



1977: Fisher introduces the first Laser Motor-Drive turntable, with absolute play-speed accuracy. ◊ Joan Mitchell releases her new direction album, "Hijinx".

1978: Anne Murray's album, "Let's Keep It That Way" achieves gold status.

1980: Fisher introduces the first microcomputer-controlled high fidelity system with wireless remote operation. ◊ Murray McLachlan releases "Love at the Ophorian", including such hits as "Fiercer's Song" and "Whispering Rain".

1982: Fisher produces the first completely integrated audio video home entertainment centers. ◊ Glenn Gould releases a new stereophonic version of his historic "Goldberg Variations" by J.S. Bach.



1984: Fisher introduces the first television sets and VCRs with integrated Multichannel Television Sound (MTS) stereo decoders. ◊ Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young release their first album in over 10 years, "Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young".



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nationalist) treaties that he insisted that any province has the right to veto clauses that fall within its jurisdiction.

Senior federal officials told Mulroney that chief trade negotiator Simon Dumas had reassured the premiers with his briefing. And at monthly meetings, other federal officials have kept their provincial counterparts fully informed about the progress of the talks. Said one federal official: "These guys are totally up to date. In fact, they have been playing a role in designing what is going on in the negotiations. A lot of the provinces got into the meeting and said, 'What are we talking about certification for? We're part of the process.'"

The official added that the province was also relieved that only "five to 10 per cent" of the proposed deal touched areas of provincial jurisdiction. But Mulroney reserved the right to be the final judge of whether there is a consensus among the provinces for a free trade deal. As Peterson concluded, "The Prime Minister would have to decide [the consensus] at his own judgment."

An Ottawa consultant with Conservative ties told Marston that the federal government, as codified the province through earlier discussions designed to address each province's concerns. "The West wants to export beef, Quebec wants to export hydro, the Atlantic provinces want to export fish—everyone was given assurances before that meeting that their interests would be looked after," the consultant said. "That is not to say that all premiers approved the Canadian proposal; they just did not say they hated it."

The new trade mission was undertaken by Niles last week in his speech to the American Society of News, he predicted, will be able to present the free trade agreement to Congress before Oct. 1. That would force Congress to vote on the bill within 90 days—before authority for so-called "fast-track" negotiations expires on Jan. 1, 1994. Under that track rule, Congress must either accept or reject the entire package. If the January deadline passes, Congress will have the right to tinker with individual clauses—a process that would likely scuttle the agreement.

According to Niles, the Canada-U.S. trade talks have become the administration's chief economic priority. The agreement, he said, would signal the administration's commitment to free trade—in Congress and at the new round of multilateral trade talks in Geneva. That sort of aggressive sentiment could only provide comfort—and confidence—to Mulroney as he launched his spring trade offensive.

—NADY FARMAN with PHIL GIBBELL, an Ottawa-based reporter, and Nels, Bobb, and Mulroney in Washington and REGINALD, BARR in Ottawa

## An awkward visit

It was a bizarre scene. Larry Cook was playing cards with two friends last week in the cramped room where he lives with his wife and three-year-old son when there was a knock at the door. It walked Louis Stevenson, chief of Montreal's Punjab Indian Reserve, dressed in ceremonial beaded and full beaded. Behind him, Glenn Bobb, the South African ambassador to Canada, wearing a tailored navy-blue



Bobb (left) with Stevenson: an international stage

overcoat with a white scarf draped jauntily over one shoulder. And following them were six television camera crews and about 40 journalists. Bobb attempted some uneasy small talk with Cook, whose living quarters reflect the reserve's acute housing shortage. Outside, Bobb blamed the media for making the encounter so awkward. Said Bobb: "I would have liked to have done this without anyone else being present. But obviously Chief Stevenson has other points he wants to make." He did not mind Stevenson's presence, he was disappointed to embarrass Ottawa by comparing the living conditions of native Canadians with those of South African blacks.

The chief drove the point home in a 45-minute speech to 500 enthusiastic residents of the reserve, 100 km north of Winnipeg. Unemployment, he said, stands at 70 per cent—95 per cent

among young people. And 250 families are waiting for homes. "So give Poutine Indians a standard of living comparable with other Canadians, Stevenson said, \$99 million would be needed—and he requested that amount in foreign aid from South Africa. South Africa's treatment of its aboriginal people makes a mockery of the image it portrays to the rest of the world."

Stevenson had invited Bobb to the reserve after the South African envoy criticized Ottawa for not condemning his country's apartheid policies while protesting its own native peoples. Warmly received by the Poutine natives, Bobb said that he would use the visit—which received front-page coverage in South African newspapers—to report to Pretoria on strategies for native development. "But he'll be on it," he said. "He'll comment on the internal affairs of another nation." But squall is common among underdeveloped communities, Bobb noted, and "the answer is that people help themselves to help themselves." Later, he praised Stevenson, 36, as a "vital, dynamic leader." But he briefly lost his composure when a Mulroney reporter suggested that such a leader might end up in jail in South Africa. "This is a mischievous leader rather than one who looks to violence and destruction."

Anti-apartheid groups and other Indian leaders had heavily criticized Stevenson's invitation to Bobb—but there was little doubt that the chief had achieved his purpose. Bobb himself addressed the crowd. "I have aimed at least 80 men to journalists to go and stare at the evils of our country," said the envoy. "I wonder if there have ever been as many journalists on an Indian reserve as there are today." For his part, Stevenson described the five-hour visit as a victory for his people, even though Bobb said that his aid request would not likely be met. Bobb had given Stevenson exactly what he had been seeking—a stage from which to address an international audience.

—DICK SMITH on the Punjab Indian Reserve

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For after shakeup: criticism focused on old university friends and crosses.

## Mulroney's new team

**T**he storm clouds had been building for weeks. One after another, Conservative MPs, cabinet ministers, two former premiers and, finally, even some old Tory war-horses had pressured Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to make radical changes in his staff—to put in a strong team of professionals with political intelligence and administrative skills. Many had blamed the government's poor standing in the polls—and its tumbledown image—as an old university friends who had brought in to advise him. Last week the Prime Minister moved to silence the criticism by shaking up key positions in his inner circle. Said one senior Tory insider: "I would give him a nine out of 10. He has done better than I had expected." Insiders note that the shakeup was only the first stage in a major reorganization that will also see changes in the senior civil service and the cabinet.

The changes came in two steps. On March 10 Mulroney shifted Fred Donert, his much-criticized senior adviser and longtime friend, out of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and into a newly created job of charge of preparations for international summit meetings. At the same time, he promoted communications strategist William Fox. The conservative Fox, 58, takes over the sensitive and influential job of planning and organizing Mulroney's time and travel. In turn, Fox's old job was filled by former broadcaster Russ Phillips, 58, who was recruited from Washington where he was the Canadian Embassy's official spokesman. And Mulroney unexpectedly fired his press secretary, Michel Gratton, replacing him with a well-respected foreign-service officer, Mary Leffin, 38. Two days later, in a more significant move, Mulroney again reached into the foreign service and named Derek Burnay, an associate undersecretary of state for External Affairs, as his chief of staff. Burnay, 58, will take over some of the duties of Bernard Ray, who had been both Mulroney's principal secretary and his chief of staff. The re-arrangement was designed to ease the work load on Ray, freeing him for the limited but important role of managing Quebec issues and giving him more time to deal with political matters. Burnay, a career foreign-service officer who is fluent in Japanese, first came to Mulroney's attention for his adept handling of the 1985 Shamrock Summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan—and one Tory strategist called his appointment a "master move." But another senior party insider cautioned, "Anyone who

thinks that simply changing the people in the PMO will alter the government's standing is overselling the PMO and underestimating the problem."

But senior Tory officials and MPs saw the changes as a necessary step toward giving firmer direction to a government plagued by cabinet resignations, allegations of corruption and slipping popularity. The most important symbolic change was the demotion of Donert, who was widely disliked by Tory MPs and cabinet ministers and was blamed for last month's controversial deal with France on taking rights off the coast of Newfoundland. Said one longtime Tory backroom adviser: "Fred was a symbol of one of the problems in the PMO—their tendency to intervene erratically and unsensitively in issues. He was the most offender." Other observers warned that while Donert had started to pack his bags for the move out of the Langevin Block—the imposing building being Parliament that houses the PMO—he would still have Mulroney's ear on important issues. Said Patrick Gossage, press secretary to former Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau: "Once they have established a position of trust, you would need dynamite to get them out."

Friends of Mulroney and key Tory strategists told Mulroney's that the Prime Minister had felt the pressure to make changes in his office and pondered the move while on a week's vacation late last month in Palm Beach, Fla. One of his toughest decisions was to divide Ray's job and bring in a strong outsider as chief of staff. Said one Tory insider: "Bernard Ray couldn't administer a bar of soap. He was thrown in at the deep end and never got his head up." Ray has been widely criticized for lacking political

know-how, which was compounded by his unassuming personality. Said another Tory insider: "I have never seen a principal secretary less wired into the town." By naming Burnay as chief of staff, Mulroney has chosen an administrator with a strong track record. Burnay is expected to take over the day-to-day management of the PMO and bring greater discipline to the office. He turned about his appointment only as he heard



Burnay: "master move"

before it was announced, when Mulroney telephoned him. Burnay said that he was "quite surprised" by the call but was fully prepared to take on the job. With the government's problems swirling, it was clear that his confidence will be severely tested.

—BARRY HICKENSBY in Ottawa

# Beirut's fragile peace

Last month Syrian President Hafez Assad sent 7,500 troops to restore order to war-torn Beirut. In their wake, *Beirut's* correspondent Jim Muir was one of the first Western journalists to return. His report

Foreign armies enter Beirut at great cost, as both the Americans and the Israelis have learned in recent years. Still, the Syrians have managed to achieve a large measure of security in Eastern West Beirut, bringing about one of those striking transformations that alter the city's face from time to time—but usually without fundamental change. They have not ventured into East Beirut, where the Christian militia rule, or into the southern suburbs, where Shiite militias hold sway. But the heart of the city—for the past three years a battleground for warring militia bands—is now fully under the control of Syrian commandos. In their distinctive bearded uniforms, they wear checkpoints at key intersections, run patrols and stare out from unadorned street corners.

No one doubts that they mean business. Two days after they arrived, they killed 25 men of the Iranian-backed Hizbullah (Party of God) militia. As well, they have either chased down or taken over the 75 offices and gun-warehouses run by civil Militia and Druse militias. And the gunmen, whose battles for territory and anarchic lawlessness finally triggered the Syrian intervention, have melted away. Some have dispersed to the countryside. Others have joined all their distinctive beards and returned to civilian life.

Streets that only weeks ago were deserted and shattered, have come to life again—at least during the day. Children in freshly laundered uniforms pick over school buses. Laundry hangs under previous economic rules amid the battle on Sharm, over the city's most fashionable boulevard Bakis

opens without flinching the almost-daily holidays that took place before the Syrians arrived. And for the first time in recent memory, traffic police are dispensing another, less welcome, symbol of normalcy—parking tickets. But Beirutis remain nervous.



Syrian troops in the Lebanese capital's gunman disperses, Israeli tanks and soldiers are painted over

"There's no fighting, and we can go to our offices or to the university," said 21-year-old student Basim Nasser. "But that's not normalcy. We can't go out at night because we're scared." And hotel doorman Hassan Mokedd declared "Things are much better for the time being. But there will be a price to pay. For sure, the Syrian secret police are here in force, so we have to stop talking politics."

While entering the militia off the streets, the Syrians are also removing some of the inner signs of civil war. Bay Scouts, guarded by soldiers, have swapped off or painted over many of the posters and slogans put up by the militia. Replacing them are posters of Assad and posters exhorting the people to "co-operate with the Syrian army in bringing peace to the land." Signs of law and order have also returned to the American University of Beirut. Syrian troops rode the campus last week, detaining a number of students for possessing arms—not people who formerly threatened their teachers to get better grades suddenly apologized

But a major challenge to the Syrians' credibility as peacekeepers is posed by the 26 foreigners kidnapped over the past two years. The most celebrated, Church of England essay Terry White, disappeared two months ago while trying to negotiate the release of

several hostages. If the Syrians could free White and at least some others, observers say, they would probably win U.S. and other Western support for their military intervention—support that might pave the way for a political settlement of the 15-year civil war. It might also free Syria from the diplomatic stigma it has earned since trials in Europe linked Damascus with terrorist activities. But the Syrians have not as yet managed to penetrate the Hizbullah stronghold in the Shiite southern suburbs, where many of the hostages are believed held.

Nor has the fragile order the Syrians have imposed done anything to solve Lebanon's underlying problems. The chaos of forming a viable administration from the bewildering array of rival factions seems remote, and few Beirutis express optimism even about the Syrians' chances of maintaining the peace. As one resident put it: "If they manage to stop up the wounding, they may sink into the swamp. You can clear a space in the jungle here, but it soon grows back."



Dan Pearl is currently focusing the world's attention and reminding the youth of Israel

ISRAEL

## The hell of Treblinka

The stories were hideous, almost beyond belief. And for the old men relating the tales of torture and mass murder, the agony of recalling months spent at the Treblinka death camp in Poland during the Second

World War seemed at times too much to bear. But in a Jerusalem court, the Treblinka survivors—their faces contorted by emotion—each pointed at John Demjanjuk and said that the 60-year-old retired Cleveland, Ohio, auto-welder was "Tram the Terrible," a sadistic Ukrainian guard who operated the death camp's gas chambers and tortured prisoners with whips, whips and iron rods. Last week Yehiel Rucknstein, 72, became the fifth witness to positively identify Demjanjuk as Ivan Sidor Barchina, who spent 11 months in Treblinka before his escape during a prisoner revolt in August, 1943. "This devil I carried within me I saw him every step I took every night, every day. I saw him in everything I did."

The trial has once again forced world attention on the Holocaust, and has reignited the Demjanjuk claim that the case—which is being broadcast live on radio from the converted movie theatre that serves as a court—is a show trial reminiscent of Soviet propaganda cases. Indeed, Israeli authorities have said it clear that they want to use the trial to educate Israel's younger generation about the Holocaust. Even Polish-born Prime Minister Yitzhak Sh-

mir, whose entire family perished in the Holocaust, visited the courtroom on March 5, while throughout the country people listened to the proceedings on the radio.

It is certainly the most sensational war crimes trial since that of Adolf Eichmann—the SS officer who helped implement the Nazi master plan to exterminate the Jews of occupied Europe. He was tried in Israel in 1961 and hanged the following year. But while there was no dispute about Eichmann's identity, Demjanjuk insists that he is not the man the prosecutor claims he is. In 1942, after a 15-year expatriation battle during which he was stripped of his American citizenship for lying on immigration papers, Demjanjuk was sent to Israel to face trial for crimes against humanity. But he says that a key piece of evidence—an SS identity card provided by the Soviet Union—is a forgery. The uncertainty troubles some Israeli 3rd author Chaim Guri: "This doubt of identification, it produces a shudder in the heart that, God forbid, this whole thing will end in a terrible fiasco."

There may be some doubts about Demjanjuk's identity, but there is no question about what actually happened at Treblinka. Historians say that in a period of one year ending in the summer of 1943 the Nazis supervised the killing of 700,000 Polish Jews in the Treblinka gas chambers—up to 10,000

a day. The killings began when the Germans began to retreat westward from eastern Poland in 1942. Testimony at the trial has revealed that it took about 30 minutes for the carbon monoxide from a truck engine operated by men to asphyxiate those inside the gas chambers. But last week the court heard that on one occasion the Nazis did not even turn on the gas but left the prisoners to suffocate for two days inside the chambers.

Still, the very human presence of Demjanjuk in the court has been unsettling for some. From the opening day of the trial the bald, baldheaded man has smiled and called out such greetings as "boker tov" (Hello for "good morning"). And he has frequently hugged his lawyer and his son, John, in court. Said Chaim Guri: "It was very human, and I couldn't figure out what was going on."

But Demjanjuk's friendly overtures have not been returned in kind. Indeed, when the defendant tried to shake the hand of Treblinka survivor Ellyse Rosenberg, the 60-year-old witness shouted: "It is I was from Treblinka, from the gas chambers—the man that I am looking at this very moment. I saw the eyes, the murderous eyes and the face. And how dare you give me a hand, you murderer!"

The trial, says in its fifth week, has created graphic accounts of death at Treblinka. Speaking in Yiddish last week, Israeli Supreme Court Justice Ben-Zion said that he had escaped death by working as a slave laborer at the camp. First, he said, he cut women's hair before they went into the gas chambers, then he pulled gold teeth from the mouths of the corpses, and finally he helped to bury bodies in mass graves or huge open furnaces. The white-haired man stammered a pained confession with his description of one particularly brutal scene. "I saw a woman, I saw her holding a baby in the corner of the barracks," he recalled. "A German took the baby from this woman and smashed the head of this baby against the wall, and of course it was killed." Rucknstein said that once he saw the worst of all the Germans and Ukrainians at the camp. "He was the worst devil of all at Treblinka," the ex-gunner testified. "And I often shudder at the thought of what a two-legged animal he was, capable of perpetrating such deeds."

—KEVIN SCANLON with correspondents  
PHOTO

## In the shadow of the 'Islamic bomb'

When India became the third world's first nuclear power in May, 1974, triggering a new-yield atomic device in the Rajasthan desert, Pakistan's then-president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, reacted pas-

sionately, accusing India of the late 1960s. Then, in 1974 India exploded its atomic device—made from materials officially imported for peaceful nuclear purposes. Ever since, Pakistan has been striving to join the club, despite efforts

by the United States to block its entry. Karlee, this month confirmation that Pakistan had the capability to produce an atom bomb came from Abdul Qader Khan, chief scientist at Pakistan's secret nuclear weapons research centre at Kahuta, near Islamabad. "They told us that Pakistan could never produce the bomb, and they doubted my capabilities," Khan said. "But they now know we have done it."

secretly Pakistanis, he said, could "eat leaves and grass, even go hungry" to drive level. Last week, just as disarmament talks in Geneva were considering a treaty to eliminate European-based intermediate-range nuclear weapons, it became evident that the Pakistanis had, at last, achieved their dream. And with the entry of the latest—and least-welcome—member of the exclusive nuclear club, there were already signs that Pakistan and its unfriendly neighbor, India, might embark on a nuclear arms race of their own. Declared Leonard Spencer, a nuclear weapons expert at the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: "It is an enormous setback for global nonproliferation efforts."

The United States founded the nuclear arms club in July, 1945, when it exploded the first atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert. The Soviet Union became the second member in 1949, followed by Britain in 1952, France in 1960 and China in 1964. Although the Israelis have never formally admitted it, experts say that the Jewish state became the most

by the United States to block its entry. Karlee, this month confirmation that Pakistan had the capability to produce an atom bomb came from Abdul Qader Khan, chief scientist at Pakistan's secret nuclear weapons research centre at Kahuta, near Islamabad. "They told us that Pakistan could never produce the bomb, and they doubted my capabilities," Khan said. "But they now know we have done it."

Khan made the comments in an interview with Kuldip Nagra, a respected Indian journalist. The 55-year-old scientist boasted that he had succeeded in enriching uranium to 90 per cent—weapons grade. Although Khan later retracted his unusually caudal statements, experts in many countries said that they had no doubt Pakistan had indeed crossed the nuclear-weapon threshold. Needless Pakistan and predominantly Hindu India have been enemies from

the nuclear test. "There is a Hindu bomb, a Jewish bomb and a Christian bomb. There must be an Islamic bomb." Not long afterward, he found the man, the Dutch-trained Khan, to make that dream a reality.

In 1974 Khan, a brilliant scientist and linguist, became an advisor at the Netherlands' top-secret gas centrifuge factory at Almelo, near the West German border. There Khan was assigned to translate into Dutch classified documents of a West German uranium-enrichment project. But after just 17 days at the plant Khan was fired. He had been caught reading secret documents that he had not been assigned to translate. According to Dutch investigators, when Khan returned to Pakistan in 1975 he took with him critical information about the gas centrifuge process—by which weapons-grade uranium is produced—as well as a list of nearly

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India's 1974 atomic test; (below) Pakistan's Khan resigns as a new member joins the nuclear weapons club



100 contractors and suppliers who had helped build the Alroco plant. Four years later Pakistan's own uranium-enrichment facility at Kahuta—a replica of the Dutch plant—became fully operational. Dedard Khan: "We purchased whatever we wanted before. Western countries got wind of it."

Khan's disclosure came at a critical time in Indo-Pakistan relations. In January the two countries narrowly averted



Zia ul-Haq: a question of U.S. aid

a fourth war when border military exercises nearly embroiled into open confrontations. In a long, two-week standoff, about 50,000 soldiers faced each other across a 400-km stretch of India's northern border with Pakistan. Then, a negotiated troop withdrawal—followed by a visit to India by Pakistan President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq to watch a cricket match between the two nations—ended hopes of a return to peace.

But the publication of Khan's interview removed the distrust between the two neighbors. A poll in *The Sunday Observer*, a national Indian weekly, showed that 60 per cent of respondents believed Pakistan's claim of having developed a bomb. As well, 70 per cent said that they feared that Pakistan would use nuclear weapons against India, while nearly 50 per cent favored a pre-emptive air strike against Pakistan's nuclear installations. Dedard Khan's warning Janata Party MP Lal Krishna Advani: "It would be criminal for the government to sit back and watch Pakistan make the bomb without using our own nuclear option."

Publicly, Indian officials maintain

that the nation has no strategic nuclear weapons. And Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has pointedly refused to reveal how he plans to counter the threat of a Pakistan bomb. But Indian officials and last week that they were taking the threat seriously. Indeed, India may see Israel as a possible counter to the Pakistan nuclear threat. Despite hostility toward the Jewish state by numerous Indian governments—and New Delhi's wholehearted support of the Palestinian cause—India and Israel are equally apprehensive about a nuclear presence in Pakistan. Many observers say that the early stages of Pakistani nuclear-weapon research was partially funded by Libya. As well, Israel clearly fears that Islamabad may transfer its Islamic bomb to the Arabs. Such considerations have reportedly prompted Israel to make secret proposals of a joint preventive strike against Pakistani nuclear facilities.

Still, Indian government sources say that military cooperation between the two countries is highly unlikely. Instead, they say that they are counting on the powerful pro-Israel lobby in the United States to abort the deployment of the Pakistan bomb. Pakistan's apparent entry into the nuclear club has already raised concerns in Washington. The Reagan administration, like previous U.S. governments, is formally committed to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons. Following Khan's revelations, there were signs that Congress would oppose President Reagan's plan to provide Islamabad with \$5.2 billion in aid over the next six years.

But Pakistan is Washington's staunchest ally in the region. It monitors Soviet missile and anti-aircraft tests in Central Asia through strings of only leased listening posts and provides bases for U.S.-backed Mujaheddin guerrillas fighting the Soviet occupation of neighboring Afghanistan. Because of that, and Selly Harrison, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment, the Reagan administration takes a "much more benign" view of a Pakistani nuclear capability than many members of Congress.

Still, under the so-called Symington amendment, the United States is forbidden to give aid to countries trying to develop a nuclear bomb. And as the House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee on Asia prepared to examine the aid package this week, staff expert Robert Hathaway said that members are certain to place some restraints on the funds. For his part, Ohio Senator John Glenn said that he would oppose the aid package. "We should not back a country that is trying to get into the nuclear club," said Glenn. "The price is just too high."

Experts on Capitol Hill say, however,

that congressional passage of the aid to some form is likely. Reagan is now asking Congress for a six-year waiver of the Symington amendment, and according to Hathaway, a compromise of two years could likely be reached before the aid vote goes before the full Congress in late summer. Rold Steven Coase, an analyst with the Washington-based Center for Defense Information: "The President has a



Rajiv Gandhi: a matter of economics

very good chance of winning this one."

Whether Pakistan and India embark on a program to produce and stockpile nuclear weapons is considered by experts to be as much a political as a military question. Like Zia, Gandhi faces mounting domestic crises and growing suspicion among his people about the intentions of the neighboring state. The negotiation for both leaders to win popularity at home, say analysts, will no doubt influence their decision to embark on a nuclear arms race.

But it could also be a matter of simple economics. Going nuclear would be considerably less expensive than the current conventional arms race between the two countries. India is among the world's poorest nations, and its 1990-1991 defense budget stands at a hefty \$32 billion, while Pakistan is spending at least \$2.5 billion. As India's top defense expert, K. Subramanyam, commented in the *Times of India*: "As for Pakistan, for India too, the nuclear option is the least costly solution."

—ANDREW DELONG with AJAY ROSE in New Delhi and WILLIAM LUTHER in Washington

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# THE GOLD RUSH

COVER



The wind howls. High atop a ski jump, blue-suited René Richard's push-off to begin his descent. "I think he was about seven years old when he won his first competition," says a rival. Cut to the speaker, the show's father, Rex Sr. of Calgary, Ont. Smiling, wearing a red-and-white sweater and a modest smile, he sits before a shelf of ski trophies and says, "I have to bite my tongue and not be the proud father and talk about it." Back and forth the camera cuts. The son, now past snow-suited trapeze, the father says that "you live and die with every move they make. I'm sure tinkered out at the end" than the skier. Meanwhile, back on the slope, Rex Jr. glides to a stop. He raises an arm in victory as a crowd cheers and an announcer intones: "Not every kid makes the Olympics, but

every parent knows the truth. Sabotti's salutes them."

Let the games begin—the corporate games, that is. As Calgary continues to gear up for the 1998 Winter Games less than a year away—and as Canadians last week cheered skier Laurie Graham's second-place finish in the women's World Cup downhill in Alberta and skater Brian Foster's gold-medal victory at the World Championships in Canada (page 33)—corporate sponsors like Sabotti's are already leveraging from the starting blocks with advertising campaigns designed to cash in on the Olympic craze. And the Olympics Calgary Olympics organizing committee (cozy, chaired by energetic oilman Frank King, it making them pay dearly for the privilege.

**Ancient.** On the face of it, such enterprises seem a far cry from the ideal of pure, unexploited sport sponsored by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Frenchman who revived the ancient Greek games in 1896. But in recent

years those games have been beset by escalating costs, political boycotts and even terrorism. And many officials, led by International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, have concluded that in order to save itself the Olympics must sell itself.

**Reentry.** For the Calgary organizers, the mission is as simple and unambiguous as the Games' five-ringed logo to avoid the Olympic-sized oversights of the 1998 Winter Games, which left Quebec taxpayers with a \$1-billion deficit. IOC officials prefer the model of the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles, whose cashed-in, tightly controlled, commercialism produced a \$286-million profit. As a result, the Calgarys, with the go-to support of the Canadian West, have taken up the torch of free enterprise. Already organizers are projecting an income of \$76 million from sponsors and suppliers, and 37 firms have bought the rights to imprint the Olympic logo on everything from railway buses to out-

doors. In addition, the IOC network paid a record \$309 million (U.S.) for TV rights (page 36). Bumped by such bounty, organizers predict that despite Alberta's economic slump, \$50 will at least break even, and King points to a legacy of white-hot facilities that Calgary will inherit (page 33).

**Promote.** But the marketing of the Games is not the only evidence of the Olympic new money mania. It decides the IOC camp, at least officially, to its insistence on amateur participants—despite the radically changing realities of "amateurism." These realities were apparent last week as World Cup skiers raced down Mount Allan, the Olympic alpine-skiing site 56 km northwest of Calgary. Like roasting

that won the Games for Calgary, to operate several Olympic facilities afterward, and \$30 million for the Canadian Olympic Association to handle amateur sports. Offsetting these expenses are revenue projections of \$42 million,



Calgary (top), Michael Page and Ragna Wikenhafer, the Sabottis: cash

billboards, they sported head scarves in helmets, goggles, and their national uniforms. Off the slopes, many maintain notoriously rich-and-famous lifestyles (page 34). These same skiers will tackle Mount Allan in next year's Games—more advertisements, but still amateurs in name only. Over the past dozen years the IOC has gradually moved away from the amateur concept and is now beginning to grant Olympic eligibility even to open professionals in some sports. The changes, says Richard Pound, Canada's IOC president, were designed to eliminate hypocrisy and ensure that the Games "remain the pinnacle of athletic merit."

Calgary organizers first waded into the big-money world of the modern Olympics more than two decades ago when they led for the 1984 Games. Last, they made another unsuccessful bid to the IOC. But in 1989 they decided to try again and, led by King, launched a \$1.5-million campaign. They solicited donations, sold Olympic-themed artwork, and held fund-raising dinners. For two years organizers literally crept the globe—King himself flew 150,000 miles—to lobby IOC officials. They even showed them with boxes of chocolates and German

food, sending some 100 delighted Canadians honey-hopping around the globe. But getting the Games was only the beginning, financing the billion-dollar bid is another matter. There are two separate budgetary streams. The first, estimated at \$44 million, essentially covers IOC's planning, marketing and operating costs. It also includes a \$76-million loan from the Calgary Olympic Development Association, the group

leaving a \$46-million cushion to cover unexpected contingencies. The bulk of the revenues will come from TV rights and sponsors, plus a projected \$36 million from ticket sales.

**Cash.** Those sales have led to the city's biggest debate to date. Last October IOC head ticket manager James McGregor for allegedly instructing 8,000 Americans to make mail-order payments to his own company, McGregor,

charged with fraud and theft, as he to attend trial on March 31. Also in October the committee acknowledged that 50 per cent of all tickets had been reserved for Olympic and Calgary officials. That provoked a storm of protest from Californians, prompting IOC to issue the Olympic family of organizers, officials, guests and the press to first chance at \$3 per one of the tickets. So far IOC has sold one million tickets, with another 600,000 still available, and it is planning to add extra seats for hockey and skating.

The cost of building or upgrading Olympic facilities comprises another set of books of about \$300 million. Funding for that comes entirely from governments.



Canada's Cynthia Coull and Mark Remick last week's countdow

\$200 million from Ottawa, \$125 million from Alberta and \$86 million from the city of Calgary. The resulting projects include the \$37-million Saddledome, home to the men's Calgary Flames since 1983, the \$92-million Canada Olympic Park for ski jumping, bobsleigh and luge events, and the \$40-million indoor speed-skating oval. "We didn't build just for the Olympics but for generations," said Alberta Solicitor General Maxwell.

downhill champion. "It is much better

While controversy may continue to swirl around Miami Allan, the marketing arrangements for the Games seem to be running smoothly. The key is selling the exclusive rights to the Olympic emblem for a range of products, whether it be soft drinks or banking. The idea was pioneered at the Los Angeles Games by organizer Peter Ueberroth, who learned

the story paid-for Olympic details on a Coca-Cola bottle, a can of Libetti's Blast, a model of a Federal Express cargo jet. "We're happy that the corporate community accepted the price," says Wiedle. "Some felt they were too high, but then I'm relieved to hear that—otherwise we'd think maybe they were too low."

Of the 14 sponsors, six have purchased international rights for both the Calve-

Mitsubishi and other oil companies are paying to advertise themselves as part of Team Petroleum 88. Explained Waddie: "It wasn't appropriate in Canada's petroleum capital to offer exclusive rights to any one oil company since so many of our volunteers were oil company executives."

**Clamiers** How the sponsors use their Olympics association is up to them. But according to David Shank, COO's general manager of corporate relations, studies of the commercial fallout from the Los Angeles bid are positive to a client's conclusion, advertise early or he drowned out by the Olympic clamor. Laker's officials obviously agree. The company, which was the sponsor of over rival McDonald's in already running two other TV commercials in the same vein as the ski jump spot, each focusing on a Canadian athlete and parent. And John Yokum, the company's marketing director in the Prairies, said the ad will follow up on that theme by tying the parents of all Canada's Olympians to Calgary and paying their expenses. "We've done research," Yokum said. "But there's no way to be too blatantly commercial and lose your customers."

Other respondents are also investing heavily in the game. Dale Brundage, general manager of Coca-Cola's Olympic marketing division, refused to disclose how much the firm paid for the international rights to the Olympic logo. However, he did note that Coca-Cola, along with the Coca-Cola world group of companies for personnel, promotions and advertising—the latter featuring former Canadian skier Ken Rend Sch—sponsorship can have far-reaching benefits. An part of its deal, Royal Bank is the exclusive agent for ticket application at bank branches—and can include its own marketing brochures with each. Brundage says Olympic ticket-buyers, says Peter Cox, vice-president for the Olympic Games, will be a "fairer group." It's expensive to buy tickets. So we're able to make some use of these lists."

In addition to the sponsorships, OGD has already contracted with 20 companies to provide a minimum of \$200,000 each in products, services or cash to the Olympics. These companies include Beamburgh Inc. of Montreal and

## SWEET VICTORY

**T**he tears of joy were a long time coming. Last Thursday night at Canada's Riverbank Coliseum, Brian Orser from Grimsby, Ont., mounted the victor's podium at the annual World Figure Skating Championship. As the Maple Leaf flag rose above the crowd to the sound of *O Canada*, a single tear fell on the left cheek of the five-foot, six-inch skater. After three consecutive second-place finishes at the world championships and a silver medal at the 1994 Winter Olympics, Orser, 26,

Two bright spots occurred on March 1 in Falun, Sweden, when Quebec cross-country skier Pierre Harvey, 29, won a 30-km World Cup race. Harvey's victory was Canada's first in international cross-country competition.

Oser's triumph ended a 26-year drought for Canadian men at the world championships. The last to capture a gold was Donald McPherson of Windsor, Ont., in 1962. Oser had been expected to win last year in Geneva, but a few seconds into his free-skating routine, he fell while attempting a triple Axel. He finished second.

**Boltson:** Despite these disappointments, Orsen arrived in Cincinnati full of confidence last week. I walked into the locker room and he said, "I'm going to win. If I owned the place, I'd have him [the competitor] third in the conspiracy figures, but his conspiracy figures to date A day later he was the conspiracy, short free-shooting competition—but still trailed rivals Flodors and Bertone. Orsen skated first on March 6 in the 4½-minute final. Over currently would be as Padden fell while performing a triple Axel and Bertone landed balance after attempting the first-euro double toe loop. The world champion bowed. But it was Orsen's flawless performance, rather than his opponent's mistakes, that made the difference. Several of the judges placed him first.

—DARBY JENSEN with SANDRA STEVENSON  
in *Chattanooga*

**Rowing:** Soviet two-man stroke at Canada Olympic Park in Calgary. Semeranch (below), the pinnacle of athletic events

Norman Weiss: "I'm pleased with what Allstate has in world-class facilities."

Not everyone is pleased, however, about the \$25-million Moser Allen Chosen as the Olympic site in 1982. It had a relatively gradual descent below the mid-stakes level that prompted criticism from IOC officials; they well remembered the way U.S. skier Bill Johnson—a fact not considered by some

to be a unusually fanned race—glided in a mild wind, on a similar course at Saratoga in 1984. In response, coach David S. Johnson, who has coached the 100-meter graders and adds being fast. But they cannot control the weather. For years, Mount Allison has received virtually no snow in February, when the Games will be held, and it is subject to warm chinook winds. Indeed, two weeks ago the warm weather turned the mainstage race to slush and delayed training for the women's World Cup competition. Eventually, though, the races were run—and the slope received generally favorable reviews. "It's a very nice course," said Reinhardt's Firmin Zerkow, one of the men's men's World Cup

from the negative experience of the Lake Placid Games in 1980. There, some 281 sponsors, many competing with each other, contributed only \$9 million. Seeking to replicate Lieberknecht's success—about 30 sponsorship contracts for \$160 million—the Calgary committee set out to find blue-chip sponsors willing to pay a maximum \$2 million in cash or services.

**McGowan** says they have not petitioned companies against each other on bidding wars. The key consideration, they say, include not only a firm's financial ability but the extent of its proposed advertising, which will indirectly support the Games. So far the committee has signed up 16 sponsors, and officials say they expect to reach their goal of 21. In the Calgary office of OCO vice-president William Wurdle, a duplex tells

ry Games and the Summer Olympics at Seoul, Korea. Those companies made their deals not only with IOC but with the Swiss-based International Sports & Leisure (ISL), which contracted with the IOC in 1986 to become the exclusive agent for marketing the Olympic logo to international firms. ISL, partially owned by Hans Dautler, the West German who heads Adidas sports-



World Commission Against Corruption's (WCA) for 2004-2005

stood proud, jubilant and victorious. He had defeated American Brian Boutan, the reigning champion, and Soviet Alexandre Puker, the 1988 winner. "Unbelievable," said Orser later. "It finally happened."

**Triumphs:** With Calgary hosting the 1988 Winter Olympics, this year's world championships are crucial tests for both the athletes and the nations they represent (page 36). Bert Omer is the first Canadian to capture a world-championship medal this year. To date, the country's athletes have been shut out of medals in alpine skiing, air jumping, cross-country skiing, biathlon, luge, bobsleigh and speed skating. One of the

## AN OLYMPIAN BOOSTER



Canoe line of Tokyo. The Calgary canoe-racer—for a 30 per cent royalty—also licenses firms to produce canoeists bearing the Olympic emblem. Already, Calgary's Wharfedale Knitting Co. has thousands of Olympic sweaters in stores at prices ranging from \$50 to \$80 each—and reports \$500,000 in back orders. Olympic-endorsed boot socks will retail for \$250 to \$500 a pair. And there are plans for Olympic jeans, socks, shorts, belt buckles and styled versions of CCC '88 official sweaters, hats and hoodies.

**Challenges:** If the road to Calgary is paved with entrepreneurial ambition, many of the athletes who travel to meet

Montreal lawyer. "You might as well approach the problem realistically."

Fast-bid officials naturally oppose the advance of Western professionals, who, in such sports as hockey and basketball, could pose a stiffer challenge to their Canadian competitors. But for many IOC officials, that is precisely the point: to make the Olympics a stage for the best athletes in the world and, if possible, to make a profit in the process. "The real aim of the Olympic Games is, of course, to have people doing their best," says Raymond Gisher, the IOC's acting administrator. "But it is also to gather money to develop sport at all levels. This

at Calgary, that does not mean they will play." It would be nice to think that they would have a Wayne Gretzky available," said Murray Costello, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. "But it's not going to happen." The reason is simple: The Winter Games fall in the middle of the NHL season, when teams cannot see affordably to release players for a three-to-four-week Olympic commitment.

Planes? But even without the added glitter of NHL stars, the Calgary Games promise to be a world-class extravaganza. Preparations are on schedule, and Calgary organizers seem con-

Like many other young Albertans in the 1950s, Frank King went east after he graduated from university. And he took with him the traditional Prairie spirit of independence and a deep-rooted suspicion of big business and big government. As a result, he soon became disenchanted with his first job as a chemical engineer with the giant federal Crown corporation Polymer Corp., a petroleum-based firm in Sarnia, Ont. "I don't like big companies," he recently recalled. "They tend to squish individual ideas." As well, deduced King, the experience "taught me a lot about public ownership—and why I should become a private owner." During the past eight years as chairman of Calgary's Olympic organizing committee (OOC), King has successfully applied those same free-enterpriser attitudes to the organization of the 1988 Winter Games.

But where King's entrepreneurial philosophy departs from traditional professionalism is in his insistence that the 1988 winter Olympics leave a legacy for future generations. For King, the games are much more than personal tickets for the global gathering next February of almost 5,000 of the world's best athletes. What they represent for the 30-year-old former amateur track star is a chance to turn over to his community an array of world-class facilities for the future winter athletes. "The legacy has always been paramount," said King.

**Marked man:** King's background is a unique combination of business, sports and show business. He inherited many of his interests from his father, Walter, a school principal in Redcliff, Alta., near Medicine Hat. Renowned hockey king "My father was always involved in putting on shows, plays, marionettes or musicals." But when King was 18 his father, by then a Calgary resident, died of a heart attack at 58. Through high school, young Frank worked at a supermarket clerk, caddy, paper boy and did, he says, "whatever

it took" to save up for his education.

By the late 1970s King had a solid reputation for success. That is why, in 1978, the president of the Calgary Booster Club, of which King was a director, asked him to investigate whether there was enough community

spice in the aftermath of the trike-sale scandal that resulted in 1976 federal justice minister Michael Hickey facing criminal charges of fraud and theft. As well, King ordered an internal audit, scheduled to be released later this month, to investigate subject sales systems. King's other problems included a spat with Phyllis Switzer, managing director with CTV, the last broadcasting network. She accused OOC of not understanding the importance of accommodating television. Said Switzer: "They don't really think of the impact of TV. They want more seats on the one, more standing room where the cameras are not. You have to keep reminding them that we're servicing that \$200-million U.S. television rights payment."

King had appointed a new president to head his Calgary-based Booster Industries Ltd., which specializes in art and restoration and new technology for the oil industry. The six-foot, one-inch, blue-eyed, brown-haired businessman still finds time for jogging and skiing, and likes to reminisce about his performance in the 1978 Russian Revolution. Although he placed 5,000th, he noted that the race was more than 50 miles—and that he was 42 when he managed to complete it. He and his wife, Jeannette, have four children and live in Calgary.

**Games?** But foremost in his mind, he says, is the 15-billion sports and arts extravaganza that will leave southern Alberta with a 17,000-seat ice rink, two upgraded water arenas, three magnificent ski facilities and a vast indoor skating oval destined to become the Calgary Booster Club's long-dormed ideal home. "It has been the most exciting event of my life," King said. "For those of us involved from the start to the most recent volunteer and spectators, the Games will be very much like a pinning contest. You're going to have very fortunate, as it goes by, to have seen it."

—JOHN BOWEN in Calgary



Wanderers preparing the women's downhill course on Mount Athabasca. After warm winds, slush but compliments from the champagne

year will bear little resemblance to the original Olympians of long ago. The amateur ideal fell to better-day forms. Amateur countries began to train and support state athletes who were paid by any other name. Many supposedly amateur Western athletes began to accept elite trust funds full of prize and endorsement money. After years of resistance, the IOC has at last begun to accept such changes. The controversy raged during the world amateur in 1975, and in 1982 it permitted the trust-fund practice. And in a series of decisions since, the IOC has even opened the door to participation by open professionals by adopting the eligibility requirements of each sport's international federation, some of which allow pros. "I don't think you can turn the clock back," says the IOC's Pound, a

needs millions and millions of dollars, and to get that you must offer something that is new and fresh."

**Reality:** In the meantime, the IOC rankings have all major sports except tennis, which was an Olympic exhibition sport in 1984. The tennis issue will be considered at a full IOC meeting in Istanbul in May, raising the prospect that the likes of Martina Navratilova, Caring Bassett and Boris Becker could be swarming their racquets at Seoul. At Calgary the most intriguing question surrounds hockey. Professionals from the National Hockey League were not allowed to participate at the 1984 Winter Games; the IOC has now announced that bid-accepting federations, a decision that awaits only federative approval next month to become reality. But while NHL players may be eligible

dent. But they have clearly not forgotten Montreal. Mayor Jean Drapeau's now-infamous prediction of 1978: "The Montreal Olympic can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby." Fear of running a Montreal-style deficit has fuelled the Calgaryans' drive for dollars, and the hype and hoopla are only beginning. If Sharon de Gooch could see his games now, he would undoubtedly be appalled by the blatant commercialism—as well as by the growing professionalism. But modern-day IOC officials would have a ready explanation: it is the only way to keep the Olympic flame flickering.

—BOB LEVIN with JOHN HEWES in Calgary, JIM SHERRILL and ANDY PILLERSON in Toronto, ANDREW WILSON SMITH in Montreal and BOB LAFREN in Sarnia



Winter skating oval, OOC's King (below): "I don't like big companies."

interest in bidding for the 1988 winter Olympics—despite two unsuccessful bids for the 1984 and 1988 Games. King readily agreed.

**Task:** As OOC's \$150,000-a-year chief executive officer since last December, King immediately had to take on the task of polishing OOC's tarnished im-





Wilder (above): Switzerland's Peter Müller, last week's downhill winner; Gerspurni (far right); real escape and breakthrough



## LIFE ON THE FAST TRACK



**L**ife at the top of the mountains is sweet for Pirmin Zurbriggen. With an impressive string of 11 victories this season, the 26-year-old Swiss national is clearly the best skier on the men's World Cup circuit—an accomplishment that has placed him in an elite group of 30 skiers who earn more than \$200,000 a year. That lucrative return has allowed Zurbriggen to invest heavily in real estate—and to enjoy such luxuries as success at a new Whistler-Bessemer Inn ski resort. Indeed, his fame and growing riches have inspired his rivals Robert Byrd, a Whistler, B.C., resident and one of the top Canadians as the men's circuit, and that Zurbriggen's example "makes me want to push that much more to get to the top."

To that end, Byrd stays in top condition year-round to prepare for World

Cup competition—30 races held during a four-month season with events in 12 countries, including Argentina, France and Japan. But this year Zurbriggen's accomplishments have given him a commanding lead. Even before his 4th-place finish in the season's last downhill race at Alberta's Mount Allan site on March 14—won by Switzerland's Peter Müller—Zurbriggen, who finished 11th, already had enough points to win the World Cup downhill, super giant slalom and overall titles.

**Mobile:** Despite money provided by equipment manufacturers and corporations—and in some cases governments—Zurbriggen and other World Cup skiers still reside in modest stand-alone huts under the rules governing Olympic eligibility. Indeed, many competitors now appear in little more than mobile billboards, soaring down slopes at

speeds of up to 128 km/h in brightly colored racing suits imprinted with suppliers' logos.

**Pressure:** World-class skiing began the transformation to a big-money pursuit in the mid-1960s when the Fédération Internationale de Ski (FIS), the Swiss-based sports governing body, convinced the International Olympic Committee that top-level alpine skiing was a full-time occupation requiring financial support. In Canada, the National Alpine Ski Team, which receives a third of its budget from Sport Canada, spent almost \$1.5 million in 1990 funding the 17 men and 13 women on the national team—an amount that included monthly salaries of up to \$650 for the best skiers. In addition, manufacturers of skis, boots and bindings awarded members of national teams around the world who use their products with annual payments based on the skiers' rankings. These payments can range from \$22,000 for a World Cup title to \$1,500 for a 100th-place ranking. Declared Switzerland's Maria Walliser, the year's top-ranked women skier: "There is pressure to do well. When I ski well, I can win money. When I don't, there is less."

Contracts with ski suppliers call for Swiss team members to receive bonus payments of \$8,500 for winning a World Cup race, \$6,400 for finishing second and \$4,250 for placing third. In

exchange, suppliers hope to benefit

from their association with successful racers. Declared Jan Larsson, racing director for the Finnish ski manufacturer Rossignol, "It gives us a name to sell our products in our markets around the world." Earlier this year Swiss skier Vreni Schneider and Erni Hoss prominently displayed their Rossignol skis as they accepted gold medals at the World Championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. Typically, after placing second in the downhill race at Naxos in Mount Allan on March 6, Canada's Laurie Graham did interviews while sporting Rossignol skis on her shoulder. Skier wraps on her skis and, on her ski toques, a McDonald's golden arch symbol and a Harley-Davidson patch.

**Legions:** The commercialization of world-class skiing created a further boost two years ago. To attract big money who had threatened to form their own professional circuit, the FIS permitted skiers to sign contracts with personal sponsors—and place the company's logo on their helmets. Declared FIS secretary general Günther Kasper, "Skiers know that everyone around them makes money with them. So it's quite normal that they ask for their share." Indeed, current skiers say that Swiss megastar Alex Hurner von Hurner, who won 1990 World Cup champion, more than doubled his income in 1991 to over \$1 million. Among the firm's products

was hair and racing car engines. But skiers' personal sponsors do not pay them directly. Instead, some national ski associations receive up to 30 percent of the money earned through such contracts and use those funds to support racing programs. Then the association channels the balance—along with fees and bonuses from manufacturers—into trust funds that skiers can draw from when their careers end. Declared former Canadian skier great Ken Read, "The word 'amateur' is dead. But the world of ski racing has managed to control commercialization."

**Growth:** Here are the biggest money sources on the international circuit, with veteran skier Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden making almost \$1 million yearly by endorsing commercial products. But Graham accepts the reward gap between male and female competitors. Declared the 26-year-old Graham, who earned about \$150,000 last year after winning three

World Cup events, "I've started covering the men's races and now they cover the women's events. And that's what makes the money increase—TV and the sponsors."

At the same time, world-class skiing has evolved into a highly specialized sport. Zurbriggen, for one, excels in downhill, giant slalom and super giant slalom, the most difficult on the circuit rarely won by skiers in more than one event. In all races, however, the competitors have been tuned to a high

pitch by team staff ranging from coaches to conditioning experts. And in evenly matched competition, the team's technical advice of skier and wax alone can provide the crucial edge needed to win.

Indeed, Zurbriggen's Girardelli gave partial credit for his first-ever gold medal at the World Championships in Switzerland on Feb. 3 to Egyptian manager Mohamed Khalifa, who flew in from Austria after Girardelli dislocated his left shoulder during a training run.

The competition to become king or queen of the mountain is a high-speed pursuit where a split-second error can result in crashing injuries. A fall at Austria's difficult Kitzbühel race in January left Canadian skier Todd Brooker with torn knee ligaments, a broken nose and a concussion and prompted the 28-year-old resident of Paris, Ont., to announce the end of his 10-year career earlier this month. And last week Lars Stenmark, 23, of Brunsvik, Ont., injured his spine and right knee when he crashed as a downhill training run in Val Cogne.

**Connections:** All racers share the risk of injury and most follow a rigorous, scientific routine during the season, shuffling between airports and race sites and living out of hotel rooms they share with other competitors. Big-name training schedules include their mental lives. After a day spent practicing, many skiers spend the evening studying their techniques—and their rivals' performance—on videotape.

And the world's best skiers say that there are few opportunities to relax when the season ends. Instead, they must embark on personal appearances designed to publicize their sponsors and corporate sponsors—and then begin summer training. Girardelli says that he had his first summer break in skiing competitions last year. "It's not just performing on the slopes," he said. "You have no free time." For his part, Zurbriggen said that he tries to escape to his isolated home village of Saas-Almagell, in the south of Switzerland. But there are few opportunities for even more for the stars of a sport so closely linked to big business. And, despite their amateur standing, the best alpine skiers have discovered the value of being on top of the heap.



Zurbriggen: Best skier in the world

DANIELA KRETLER is Toronto with correspondents reports



# THE BIG MONEY BATTLE



**B**erry Frank, a media consultant who specializes in maximizing revenues from televised sports events, has an unusual memo—in a framed act of sports-on-the-wall of his spacious East Side Manhattan office. For Frank, senior group vice-president of Trans World International (TWI), a division of the International Management Group, the playing card is a summary of the day he helped the Calgary Winter Olympics organizers obtain \$300 million (U.S.) for the U.S. television rights to the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics. On Jan. 26, 1984, in a Lausanne, Switzerland, hotel room, the Olympic organizers and the two co-owners played bridge between rounds of negotiations regarding television rights with the three major U.S. television networks. Twelve hours after the final auction began, the TV won the Calgary rights—ending Frank's act of sports-on-the-wall as one of a series of the most lucrative television contracts in Olympic history.

**Point.** In hindsight, ABC's victory was Pyrrhic. The network estimates that it will attract an audience of 180 million during the 16 days of the Games, starting with the opening ceremonies on Feb. 13, 1988. But ABC admits that it probably will not be able to recover its investment in advertising revenues. And the network will have to spend an estimated \$67 million more to air its own American-oriented commentary to the basic feed provided by the host broadcaster, Canada's CTV network.

Industry experts say that CTV won the bid to provide host broadcaster services for a meager \$42 million—undercutting the CBC by \$6 million. At

the same time, the network captured the Canadian rights for a bargain price of \$4.5 million.

Shortly after ABC captured its expensive prize, U.S. TV ad revenues for sports events fell into a slump; they have yet to fully recover. Indeed, ABC sports president Dennis Swanson has

Olympic Development Association succeeded in its bid for the Games and gave way to Olympics Calgary Olympic Committee (OCOC), a body responsible to the Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee (IOC), in January, 1988. One of the first challenges facing OCOC was to secure the Winter Olympics TV market. The organization hired Frank, who advised them to stretch the Games to 16 days from 12 to gain an entire weekend of prime television coverage. He also convinced OCOC to schedule the Olympics to coincide with the February Nielsen ratings sweeps—a comprehensive measure of all U.S. television markets undertaken three times yearly. The contract was for a percentage of the final rights price, if that price was over \$300 million. In fact, made an estimated \$150 million on the Games deal.

**Negoties.** With the work left of the networks in hand, Frank required all three U.S. networks to sign identical contracts before the bidding began. In past Olympic coverage negotiations, a network and the organizers would agree on a price and then haggle over details. But Frank "The seller always lost those arguments because the big thing was the money, and once that was settled it would be very difficult to reopen. We took that possibility out of the mix the only way left was the money."

Timing was also crucial. IOC president and former Spanish diplomat Juan Antonio Samaranch persuaded OCOC to stage the sale of TV rights three weeks before the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games began. With Olympics fever already in the air, the networks—particularly ABC, which

held rights for Sarajevo—were all the more keen to obtain rights for 1988. Observed OCOC chairman Frank Ring: "ABC didn't want to go to Yugoslavia and have to sell every body on the air they wouldn't be in Calgary."

**Sales.** As it turned out, scheduling the Calgary bidding before the Sarajevo Games worked in OCOC's favor for another reason. The network executives lauded their bids largely on the healthy ratings for live broadcasts from the 1986 Lake Placid, N.Y., Winter Games, which featured a stunning victory by the U.S. hockey team. But the scheduling time lag between Sarajevo and North America meant that taped events appeared on prime-time U.S. television—where viewers already knew their outcome. And the U.S. hockey team was knocked out of contention before the medal rounds. As a result, the ratings suffered. Admitted Frank: "Had we had the bidding after the Sarajevo Games, we wouldn't have gotten as much."

Bidding opened at 3:30 p.m. on Jan. 26, 1984. Seated at a long table in Lausanne's elegant Palace Hotel were the Games' representatives, including Ring, OCOC marketing vice-president William Waudie and IOC executive board member Richard Pound, a Montreal lawyer Pound held three identical contracts—one signed by each of the networks—each with a blank space where the final price would be recorded. Network representatives present included ABC's then-news-and-sports president Roone Arledge, NBC sports president Arthur Wulfsberg and CBS's Broadcast Group executive vice-president Neal Pilson. The rules were simple for each round, one set a minimum in U.S. dollars, and the networks were required to submit their bids in sealed envelopes at a pre-arranged time. In each round, the minimum went up by at least \$20 million to \$30 million (U.S.), even when one of the networks bid the asking price. This was the first to drop out.

**Bidding.** Waudie explained the other networks executed severely in separate sales, the Games organizers countered their bridge game—except for ABC's Whelan, who curled up in a soft armchair and read a paperback edition of Robert Bly's new poem, *John's Move*. By the fifth round, bid NBC and ABC bid \$300 million (U.S.). At that point, Pound recalls, "we said, 'It is worth

more than we expected, more than the Games are probably worth, but one of you is going to have to eliminate the other.' In the final round, the only rule was that a network's bid had to be at least \$1 million above the previous round. Said Pound: "We said, 'Who's gonna go first?' and ended up flipping a coin. NBC won and said \$304 million, as ABC refused, came back and said, 'We see your bid and raise you \$6.5 million' at which point NBC said, 'That's it.'"

The rights holders at ABC did not celebrate ABC's Arledge refused to leave his private suite and departed for New York the next morning without a word to OCOC. Two years later, in January, 1986, when the budget-minded Capital Cities management group bought ABC,



Frank's marathon negotiation with three U.S. networks

Dennis Swanson replaced Arledge as head of sports, Arledge's title changed to group president of ABC news and sports, and president of ABC news. Recent reports indicate that ABC sports is bracing itself for heavy losses on both its \$500-million baseball contract and its Calgary Olympics coverage.

In contrast, CTV stands to profit from its dealings with OCOC. For \$4.5 million, it acquired English and French domestic television rights, it subsequently sold the latter to Quebec's TVA network. In return it agreed to provide, for the copyright fee of \$40 million, the basic television feed for in-

ternational broadcasters covering the Games. After OCOC awarded the Games to 34 days from Feb. 12 to February 1984, the network estimated the sum upward by about \$1.5 million.

To produce as many as eight simultaneous feeds, CTV will use 13 \$2-million mobile units, most belonging to CTV's owner-affiliate stations. More than 600 hours of feed will be carried by free-to-air public or licensed cable satellite to the International Broadcast Centre, housed in a renovated curling rink at Stenopark in downtown Calgary. At the centre, international broadcasters will take whatever feeds they want, and pay for the airway and transport. While its host duties are complete, CTV declines to speculate on what it will reap as the Games' domestic carrier. But the Royal Bank has paid CTV \$1.6 million for 1/15th of the total advertising rights, so the network could gross \$26 million.

**Research.** As well, the Canadian network will work closely with the veterans at ABC. Says Phyllis Switzer, managing director of ABC's 50-member Calgary-based Olympic host broadcasting crew: "They're done also Olympics. We don't mind listening for the world's benefit." ABC's Swanson says that, despite the financial problems, there will be "no significant cost cutting" in its Olympic coverage. But OCOC insiders say that ABC indeed has trimmed production costs—and last week introduced a second price increase for commercial spots, estimated by industry insiders to be \$200,000 for 30 seconds of commercial time.

The extraordinary situation in Lausanne for the U.S. rights to the Calgary Olympics may prove a high water mark for Games organizers. Now, network advertising revenues are waiting as cable companies and pay-TV stations continue to fragment the market. Looking back on ABC's \$300-million bid, NBC's Pound observed, "It may no longer be practical for single networks to put out that kind of money." He added, "It is not to be an expert in retrospect. But at the time, the pay-TV market was almost at its peak." Indeed, the record established by organizers of the Calgary Games may stand for a long time to come.

—EMILIE YOUNG in Toronto with JOHN HOWSE in Calgary, ANTHONY WILLIAMS in Montreal, and MARGARET KEEFER and ANN BURTELL in Toronto

Surviving from Mount Akita: the most lucrative contract in history

said he expects the network's Winter Olympics coverage to reap "significant losses"—estimated by industry insiders at between \$50 million and \$93 million.

The groundwork for the TV contract was laid in 1961, when the Calgary

# A LINEUP OF STARS



Many of the stars to watch at the 15th Olympic Winter Games in Calgary next February are the medalists at this year's world championships in the skiing, skating and sledding sports. The tally:

## Alpine Skiing



Swiss skiers once posted a winter's glimmer sport a year before the Olympics. Led by Pirmin Zurbriggen, 36, and Maria Walliser, 28, the Swiss won seven of the eight world championships events held from Jan. 27 to Feb. 9 in Crans/Montana, Switzerland. The host town missed medal spots only in the men's special slalom—the shortest of the three slaloms—lost by West Germany's Frank Wimmer. But with consistent reinforcement by handouts of a second, home ground may help the Canadian Olympic challenge led by Lucien Graubner, 36, and Rob Boyd, 21, who each finished fifth in the championship downhill races.

### Men's Downhill

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Pirmin Zurbriggen | SVI | 3:07.80 |
| 2. Pirmin Zurbriggen | SVI | 3:08.13 |
| 3. Karl Almer        | SVI | 3:08.20 |

### Men's Special Slalom

|                  |     |         |
|------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Frank Wimmer  | FRG | 1:54.43 |
| 2. Günther Mader | AUT | 1:54.82 |
| 3. Armin Bittner | FRG | 1:55.03 |

### Men's Giant Slalom

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Pirmin Zurbriggen | SVI | 3:30.38 |
| 2. Marc Girardelli   | LUX | 3:33.45 |
| 3. Alberto Tomba     | ITA | 3:33.48 |

### Men's Super Giant Slalom

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Pirmin Zurbriggen | SVI | 3:19.85 |
| 2. Marc Girardelli   | LUX | 3:20.60 |
| 3. Markus Wasmeier   | FRG | 3:21.99 |

### Women's Downhill

|                        |     |         |
|------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Maria Walliser      | SVI | 4:49.80 |
| 2. Mariella Pignatelli | SVI | 4:44.11 |
| 3. R. Mitterschwartz   | FRG | 4:44.95 |

### Women's Special Slalom

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Erika Eklund    | SVI | 3:30.30 |
| 2. Roswitha Sommer | SVI | 3:30.50 |
| 3. Maren Stenvik   | YUG | 3:34.39 |

### Women's Giant Slalom

|                        |     |         |
|------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Veron Schneider     | SVI | 3:23.37 |
| 2. Mariella Pignatelli | SVI | 3:23.78 |
| 3. Maria Walliser      | SVI | 3:23.51 |

## Women's Super Giant Slalom

|                        |     |         |
|------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Maria Walliser      | SVI | 3:19.17 |
| 2. Mariella Pignatelli | SVI | 3:20.18 |
| 3. Mariella Pignatelli | YUG | 3:20.28 |

## Ski Jumping



To win a ski jumping contest, it is not enough to hurdle for 70 or 80 meters down a mammoth chute, sail farther through than air than any competitor, then land in perfect as a snow slide before jumpers also are judged for style—keeping skin and arms from wobbling. Graciful daredevils from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Finland dominated the 1987 world alpine championships in Oberstdorf, West Germany, Feb. 11 to 22, and saw the men to beat in the 1988 Olympics.

### 70 m Jump

|                     |     |         |
|---------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Jan Pažout       | TCH | 258.4 m |
| 2. Matt Nykänen     | FIN | 245.0 m |
| 3. Sigurd Rasmussen | NOR | 235.6 m |

### 90 m Jump

|                   |     |         |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Andreas Pöckel | AUT | 258.0 m |
| 2. Torgeir Opaas  | NOR | 206.2 m |
| 3. Ernst Vettori  | AUT | 201.0 m |

### Slack Jumping

|            |  |         |
|------------|--|---------|
| 1. Pöckel  |  | 456.1 m |
| 2. Narving |  | 398.0 m |
| 3. Austria |  | 367.2 m |

## Biathlon



Sprinting on skis around a cross-country circuit with a 20-or-five rifle shot every the chandler is no easy task.

The challenge is compounded when the skier must stop and fire accurately enough at a target to avoid penalty laps. East Germany skis marksmen are the world's best, sweeping the Biathlon world championships in February at Lake Placid, N.Y.

## Men's 10 km

|                   |     |         |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. F.P. Kitzsch   | DDR | 29:42.6 |
| 2. Matthias Jacob | DDR | 29:58.6 |
| 3. Andre Schuster | DDR | 29:55.4 |

## Men's 20 km

|                  |     |         |
|------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. F.P. Kitzsch  | DDR | 1:09:30 |
| 2. Josh Thompson | USA | 1:09:41 |
| 3. Jan Mielert   | TCH | 1:09:53 |

## Men's 4 x 7.5 km Relay

|                 |  |         |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| 1. East Germany |  | 1:25:00 |
| 2. Soviet Union |  | 1:27:12 |
| 3. West Germany |  | 1:27:21 |

## Cross-Country Skiing



Sweden's cross-country skis team is poised as the power to beat at the Calgary Olympics. Not only did the team win the majority of medals at February's World Nordic Ski Championships in Oberstdorf, West Germany, but its successes were distributed between men and women and between two newly introduced racing categories, the classics and the free technique—a fast new step that resembles skating.

## Men's 10 km (Classic)

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Håkan Åkerblom  | SWE | 43:04.8 |
| 2. Thomas Wassberg | SWE | 43:05.6 |
| 3. Mikko Oksanen   | FIN | 43:09.6 |

## Men's 30 km (Classic)

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Thomas Wassberg | SWE | 1:44:30 |
| 2. Alo Karvonen    | FIN | 1:45:04 |
| 3. Christer Björk  | SWE | 1:46:36 |

## Men's 50 km (Free)

|                       |     |         |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Maurizio De Santis | ITA | 2:11:27 |
| 2. Thomas Wassberg    | SWE | 2:11:49 |
| 3. Torgny Mogren      | SWE | 2:16:14 |

## Men's 4 x 10 km Relay (Free)

|                 |  |         |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| 1. Sweden       |  | 3:58:04 |
| 2. Soviet Union |  | 3:58:30 |
| 3. Norway       |  | 3:59:48 |

## Women's 5 km (Classic)

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Margit Mathisen | FIN | 14:45.7 |
| 2. Anneli Rönkä    | FIN | 14:49.3 |
| 3. Evi Kraker      | SVI | 14:52.6 |

## Women's 10 km (Classic)

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Anne Jahren     | NOR | 31:09.3 |
| 2. Maria Morken    | FIN | 31:10.3 |
| 3. Berit Pettersen | NOR | 31:19.9 |

## Women's 20 km (Free)

|                     |     |         |
|---------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Marie Björk      | SWE | 57:00.3 |
| 2. Anita Eklund     | FIN | 57:47.4 |
| 3. Larissa Pitayeva | URS | 58:28.7 |

## Women's 4 x 5 km Relay (Free)

|                 |  |         |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| 1. Soviet Union |  | 58:05.3 |
| 2. Norway       |  | 58:16.1 |
| 3. Sweden       |  | 58:41.0 |

## Nordic Combined



Northern Europe's perennial dominance of combined skiing events, in which skiers compete in both ski jumping and cross-country racing as successive days, is rarely challenged. But at the world Nordic championships in Falun, Sweden, Feb. 19 to 28, surprised the powerful Norwegian skiers by winning the individual silver medal. Lynch is likely to be the sole North American challenger at Calgary next year.

## Individual Event

|                   |     |          |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Torgny Mogren  | NOR | 428.56 m |
| 2. Kariy Lynch    | USA | 428.75 m |
| 3. Torgeir Mogren | NOR | 428.68 m |

## Men's Team Event

|                 |  |         |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| 1. Norway       |  | 1,261 m |
| 2. Soviet Union |  | 1,238 m |

## Ice Hockey



Canada's Olympic hockey team, already leading since its assurance of reinforcement by the NHL's best, will hold a major advantage against Europe's top players—hockey and hockey fans. At the Calgary-based Team Canada performed respectably in the most representative recent round-robin competition, Moscow's Invitational Tournament in December. Canada finished ahead of Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

## At the 1986 Invitational Tournament

|                 |  |     |
|-----------------|--|-----|
| 1. Soviet Union |  | 3-0 |
| 2. Canada       |  | 2-1 |
| 3. Sweden       |  | 2-1 |

## Figure Skating



Canada's Brian Orser, who won the world title in men's figure skating last week, is the host country's only champion skater in the 1988 Winter Olympics. Soviet skaters dominated the pairs and ice

dancing competitions at the figure skating championships in Cincinnati, Canada's Elizabeth Manley, in the singles, and ice dancers Tracy Wilson and Robert McCall are also in the running for medals in Calgary—although the stiff competition from Europe and the United States is bound to make figure skating one of the most exciting events at the Games.

## Men's Singles

|                     |     |  |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Brian Orser      | CAN |  |
| 2. Brian Boitano    | USA |  |
| 3. Alexander Fadeev | URS |  |

## Ladies' Singles

|                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Katarina Witt  | DDR |  |
| 2. Delia Boudreau | USA |  |
| 3. Caren Kasper   | GBR |  |

## Pairs

|                    |     |  |
|--------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Gerdina/Gladov  | URS |  |
| 2. Valera/Vasilen  | URS |  |
| 3. Yelena/Oppogard | URS |  |

## Ice Dancing

|                         |     |  |
|-------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Katarina Witt/Thomas | DDR |  |
| 2. Barbara/Panunzio     | URS |  |
| 3. T. Wilson/McCall     | CAN |  |

## Speed Skating



In the sport of skating against the clock around an oval of ice, the length of the race after divides sprinters from all-rounders who combine speed and stamina. In the world speed skating championships in Hammarby, the sprinter competed at Ron-P. Qu, and the all-rounders elsewhere—the women at West Allis, Wis., the men in Heerenveen, Netherlands. Except the divided activity, the Soviet skaters women team collected 11 of the 15 medals over distances from 500 to 5,000 m. Karin Kania, Andrea Ehrig and Christa Rothberger seem certain to be stars of Calgary's oval.

## Men's 500 m

|                   |     |       |
|-------------------|-----|-------|
| 1. Sergei Plocher | URS | 37.62 |
| 2. Alex Kernen    | FIN | 37.59 |
| 3. Takahito Mitsu | JPN | 37.93 |

## Men's 1,000 m

|                     |     |         |
|---------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Yukihiro Miyai   | JPN | 1:16.71 |
| 2. Akira Kuroda     | JPN | 1:16.89 |
| 3. Igor Shcherbakov | URS | 1:17.10 |

## Men's 1,500 m

|                       |     |         |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Mikhail Gulyaev    | URS | 1:52.70 |
| 2. Viktor Shcherbakov | URS | 1:53.10 |
| 3. Igor Shcherbakov   | URS | 1:53.52 |

## Men's 5,000 m

|                    |     |         |
|--------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Leo Yano        | NED | 8:47.00 |
| 2. Nikolai Gulyaev | URS | 8:51.29 |
| 3. Gert Karstén    | NOR | 8:52.36 |

## Men's 10,000 m

|                       |     |          |
|-----------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Gert Karstén       | NOR | 18:09.32 |
| 2. Nikolai Gulyaev    | URS | 18:13.63 |
| 3. Michael Hadschieff | AUT | 18:15.46 |

## Women's 500 m

|                       |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| 1. Bonnie Blair       | USA | 40.93 |
| 2. Christa Rothberger | DDR | 41.26 |
| 3. Karin Kania        | FIN | 41.36 |

## Women's 1,000 m

|                       |     |         |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Karin Kania        | FIN | 1:32.25 |
| 2. Christa Rothberger | DDR | 1:33.45 |
| 3. Andrea Ehrig       | DDR | 1:34.27 |

## Women's 1,500 m

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Karin Kania       | FIN | 2:06.90 |
| 2. Andrea Ehrig      | DDR | 2:10.43 |
| 3. Yvonne van Gennip | NED | 2:11.41 |

## Women's 3,000 m

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Andrea Ehrig      | DDR | 4:08.10 |
| 2. Karin Kania       | FIN | 4:08.16 |
| 3. Yvonne van Gennip | NED | 4:07.33 |

## Women's 5,000 m

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Delia Boudreau    | USA | 7:46.96 |
| 2. Karin Kania       | FIN | 7:50.15 |
| 3. Yvonne van Gennip | NED | 7:50.27 |

## Bobsleigh



East German crews are claimed to have the all-time best bobsleigh designs in the world, but the Swedes proved to be the sharpest sliders at the January world championships. Except for a pair of Soviet bronze medals, few others were seriously threatened by the high-tech, high-speed content on Switzerland's St. Moritz run.

## Men's 2-Man

|                     |     |  |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Pöckel/Peters    | SVI |  |
| 2. Jilbrink/Kass    | SVI |  |
| 3. Hege/Schneider   | DDR |  |
| 4. Rippon/Alexander | GBR |  |

## Men's 4-Man

|                    |     |  |
|--------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Hiltner/Johnson | SVI |  |
| 2. Hege/Jones      | DDR |  |
| 3. Pöckel/Jones    | SVI |  |

## Luge



The trio of East German women who overwhelmed competitors at the last world championships in January at Innsbruck, Austria, are expected to dominate their races at the Calgary Olympics. The fiercest competition is expected among the men who compete in the event, in which racers run down an icy chute lying face up on a sled.

## Men's Singles

|                     |     |         |
|---------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Marian Preck     | AUT | 2:32.59 |
| 2. Jevon Mifflin    | GDR | 2:33.17 |
| 3. Sergei Davidenko | URS | 2:33.27 |

## Men's Pairs

|                        |     |         |
|------------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Hoffmann/Reisch     | FRG | 3:09.81 |
| 2. Tschudi/Schmid      | FRG | 3:23.41 |
| 3. Schwen/Straußberger | FRG | 3:23.69 |

## Women's Singles

|                      |     |         |
|----------------------|-----|---------|
| 1. Gertraud Schwan   | GDR | 2:05.67 |
| 2. Gabriele Kohlisch | GDR | 2:06.20 |
| 3. Ute Grieshaber    | GDR | 2:06.24 |



Ditchburn: performing sensual dances for the last time

Well-wishers still congratulate **Kan Taylor**, the former Canadian ambassador to Iran who in 1980 engineered the rescue of the Americans after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"People remember and are very generous," said Taylor, 52, who recently was promoted to a senior vice-presidency for Sun Microsystems, Inc. A Calgary native now living in New York City, Taylor said that his 25 years as a diplomat help him advise corporate managers about "what may happen in developing countries where we have an interest." About the controversial U.S. arms sales to Iran, he said, "Iran seems to have a particular ability to keep the United States off balance."

About 100 supporters cheered the unveiling ceremony when **Bill Joe Maclean** returned triumphantly to the Nova Scotia legislature on March 22. Maclean, 50, was re-elected last month as an independent after earlier being nominated as a candidate from the legislature. But Maclean may face more difficulties if Finance Minister **Greg Kerr** follows through on

his threat to garnish Maclean's \$28,410 salary to recover the \$22,000 that the government says he wrongfully claimed as expenses. For his part, Maclean said, "I owe the government nothing."

For Canadian dancer and choreographer **Anna Ditchburn**, 37, her performance in the dance film *A Moving Picture* marks both an end and a beginning. Ditchburn, who began her career with the National Ballet of Canada in 1965, says that she has stopped dancing to concentrate on film-making and costume choreography.

In *A Moving Picture*—a fantasy she made with director **Jürgen Lutz-Ditchburn**, National Ballet of Canada dancers and acclaimed choreographer **Robert Denoblet** perform sensual modern dances tied to fragments of love letters. The movie has won critical approval and CBC TV plans to carry it on March 25. Declared Ditchburn, "I've done everything I wanted with dancing and film. Ending working behind the scenes in film thoroughly fascinating."

Although the exceptionally election in Palm Springs, Calif., is more than a year away, celebrity resident **Sammy Davis Jr.** has already kicked off his campaign for the resort town's highest office. Davis, 52, who was three 25 years ago sleeping with his then-wife, **Char**, says that he "is not running as a celebrity but as a businessman."

New operating an Italian restaurant in Aspen a year ago, Davis added, "I feel the city is anti-business." The current mayor, **Frank Bogert**, 77, disagrees, and said "This job is more than just going out and shaking hands. Sammy is a smart little guy. He could probably learn to do the job after four years—but then his term would be up."

When Toronto actor and TV personality **Paul Sills** saw the Tony Award-winning play *I'm Not Rappaport*

on Broadway last spring, it was love at first sight. "It's so richly written," said Sills, 55, "that two minutes into the show I was in awe of the text." He is now playing one of the lead roles—an outcast actor lighting to retain his independence—in a Winnipeg production that moves to Toronto next month. Sills prepared for the part by visiting old-age homes in New York City and exploring the Lower East Side, where his character grew up. The play, he said, "is about our culture, which doesn't honor seniors the dignity they deserve."

**Singer Ronanthe Fox**, 21, released her first album in Britain a year ago, attracting plenty of media attention. But the star made more of her previous cover as a topless model for Fleet Street tabloids than her sexy pop songs. Of North America, where her album was released last fall, she said



Fox: topless model 'next pop star'?

"Nobody knew me, and the album is doing well on its own." Fox claims that she is "the next pop star," and explained: "When I was younger it used to be **Debbie Harry** of Blondie. Then Madonna came along. I have broken into the business at the right time." Added Fox, "Just because I used to take my clothes off doesn't mean I can't sing."

—Edited by YVONNE COX



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Lal, and Baker was set in charge of the company, and in 1979 Baker purchased Menotec. In 1983 Baker recruited McKenna, Menotec's current president and chief executive officer, from Montreal-based Axi Data Ltd.—a wholly owned subsidiary of the CDC. Baker retained responsibility for Menotec until he left Inco in mid-1984.

Baker then formed Altamira Capital Corp., a venture-capital company backed by more than 30 investors, including pension funds, life insurance companies and several wealthy individuals. He recruited Christopher Wiers, an Inco executive, as his vice-president of finance. But in May, 1985, Baker joined forces with Novacap Investments Ltd., another Montreal

venture-capital company, to re-acquire Menotec. With a swarm of investors behind him, he rapidly acquired 77 per cent of Menotec's shares from Incocon. Two Novacap executives, Marc Beauchamp and Abraham Rotnick, also held top management positions in Incocon and Axi respectively.

Menotec expanded quickly. The firm manufactured and marketed four different products that allow communication between different computers. Sales jumped to nearly \$48 million in 1985 and \$57 million last year from \$8 million in 1984. The company's assets rocketed to nearly \$84 million last September from \$6 million in 1984, following the purchase of two high-tech companies in the previous 12 months.

Menotec then turned to Teliglobe. To acquire it from the CMC, it had to outbid five powerful competitors: the Quebec conglomerate Cimco de développement de Québec, Spar Aerospace Ltd. and Canadian Telecom Carriers International Inc., First City Financial Corp., Glaxo Investment Corp., Inter-City Gas Corp., and Power Corp. of Canada. But Menotec was, with the highest offer, which included paying off Teliglobe's \$143-million debt to the government.

McKenna told Maclean's that Menotec's decision to go after Teliglobe was made last December after he and Baker read in a newspaper that Ottawa was calling for new bids on Teliglobe. Said McKenna: "Menotec has always had an acquisition strategy, and we were looking for companies that would add to a complete communications network." McKenna went to Ottawa to discuss the Teliglobe deal with various officials. Baker and

McKenna also met with their pension-fund backers, who quickly endorsed the project. Within a little more than a month of reading the article, the pair had pulled together \$95 million in short-term loans to table the winning bid.

Officials with the CMC said that Menotec's lineage through Incocon to both the CDC and CMC had not influenced its decision to sell Teliglobe to Menotec. Said CMC executive vice-president Michael Carter: "Obviously people have people. As far as I know, I do not think anybody on the CMC knew Bill McKenna. One or two may have met Eric Baker, but they cannot claim to have influence." Carter also downplayed the chain of ownership from



McKenna: always in the hunt for a good corporate buy

the CMC to the CMC and Incocon. "You are getting pretty far away when you talk about an on-bidding of 10 per cent of a 56-per-cent-owned company. They did not get any help from us." In fact, the CMC hired independent accountants and the investment house Dominion Securities Inc. and Levermore Securities Inc. to ensure the bid and discuss how Teliglobe would be integrated into the firm.

The government, said a Telecom Communications consultant, who worked for a firm trying to win the

Teliglobe bid, did not sell to Menotec because of the CMC's long-standing under-promise. Instead, he said, Ottawa simply chose to make the most of potential political gains by selling Teliglobe to a small, aggressive firm. By doing so, the government avoided the appearance of favouring Teliglobe to a major Canadian corporation with links to the federal Progressive Conservative party. Menotec, with Teliglobe, argued Barbara McDougall, the minister responsible for privatization, would ultimately increase competition in the communications industry. Added John Bennett, a Montreal-based vice-president of finance at McLeod Young Weir Ltd., the investment firm that has headed two Menotec short issues in the past: "These guys are dynamic. They are blue-chip."

Some of the losing firms, however, are still disgruntled. One senior executive who worked on the Teliglobe deal for a year said that, although the bidding process was fair, he found it strange that Menotec could move in so late and then easily outbid its competitors. And one analyst involved in the sale said that, in the long run, the government may not have gotten the best price it could have for Teliglobe. Gordon Capital of Toronto, for one, offered \$400 million for Teliglobe. Although that figure was lower than Menotec's, the firm reportedly offered to give the federal government a slice of future revenues from a public-share issue in Teliglobe. Other offers were also lower in up-front cash but included more in future royalties for the federal government over a long period of time.

As well, a very senior official in the communications department says that he is still concerned about the Teliglobe deal, claiming that his department's advice was overruled by the government's political advisors. He said that such a critical telecommunications vehicle as Teliglobe should not have been sold to a small firm like Menotec. Menotec, he said, is merely too small and is muddled with debt that may jeopardize Teliglobe's operations. Said the official: "On straight dollars, Menotec made the best offer. But the government did not make the best deal for Teliglobe, and that is dangerous for such a strategic industry."

The official argues that if the CMC does cut Teliglobe's long-distance telephone rates, or if the firm is forced to

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bring its rates into line with those offered by Teliglobe's U.S. competitors, both Minitel and Teliglobe could be better. Indeed, as part of the deal, the Bureau ordered a 13.5-per-cent reduction in telephone rates and a 16-per-cent cut in Telex rates effective in January, 1989.

Minitel's bid is aggressive when compared with its competitors. The equity value of Power Corp. of Canada's offer for Teliglobe was \$30 million, which represented 120 per cent of Teliglobe's book value. According to CIBC documents, Power's return on its investment would have been 13.5 per cent annually. Minitel's offer, meanwhile, was 147 per cent of Teliglobe's worth, but a Power official said that the prospect of taking on added debt to go above 120 per cent deterred the private Montreal-based holding company.

But Baker said that Minitel does not believe taking on such a large debt is a problem. He said that the firm plans to issue shares to cover the \$25 million in short-term debt, and a sizable chunk of the remaining \$30 million will be financed through further share issues and Minitel's personal-fund backers. Richardson Green's chief of Canada Ltd. analyst David Chel said that Minitel should not have any problem raising money publicly because Teliglobe is a monopoly with revenues guaranteed for

the next five years—and an extension will likely be offered beyond that point. Minitel itself has a long-term debt of \$34 million and shareholder equity of \$41 million.

Minitel and Teliglobe will face stiff competition in the future. Such major telecommunications firms as Telecom Canada could, if Teliglobe's



McDougall's more diversity

monopoly is broken, direct telephone calls may be offered through an automated telecommunications grid in the United States. There is considerable linkage into America already. Canadian companies with telephone connections to their U.S. parent firms are increasingly receiving signals overseas through their own U.S. facilities.

Meanwhile, the federal department of consumer and corporate affairs and the two provincial securities commissions continue their investigations into the trading of Minitel shares in the weeks leading up to the Feb. 12 announcement. On Feb. 5 the CAC recommended that the government sell Teliglobe to Minitel. Although the decision had not been publicly announced, Minitel shares began trading that morning at \$10.75. And by the time the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges halted trading at \$20 a share, the price had jumped to \$11. A total of 32,170 shares were traded. Investigators are particularly interested in activities in Montreal, where more than 30 per cent of the shares that moved on that day were purchased. But Minitel's management now says that it is under-terred and is confident that Minitel's upcoming share issue will silence critics.

—BOB PENNELL with JANEY JENSEL AND WILHELMY AND THOMAS TROST • Toronto and BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

## Devine's tough talk

The future has rarely looked so bleak since the dark-howl 1930s. With winter slowly closing, the optimism that Saskatchewan's farmers usually embrace as they look ahead to spring seedling has all but evaporated. The province's economy is hobbling, the victim of an international grain embargo war and falling commodity prices. This year lower prices for agricultural products especially concern farmers. "At today's prices, there isn't a crop that will even pay your expenses," said 64-year-old Thomas Wood, who owns a 400-acre farm near Yorkton. Added Brent McKinn, a 58-year-old farmer who operates a 1,500-acre wheat farm eight kilometres southwest of Wood's: "It used to be the oldtimers said, 'Grow all the wheat you can and you'll be all right.' It's not like that anymore."

But Saskatchewan's economic gloom reaches much further than the grower's farms. Prices for other provincial commodities, including oil, potash and uranium, are slumping, and provinces have plummeted. The price of oil, now hovering around \$4 a barrel, is only half what it was two years ago. Potato prices have slid more than 35 per cent in

the past five years, while provincial royalties from uranium dropped 30 per cent last year. As a result, the Saskatchewan government faces a stiff financial crisis. The province's deficit for the fiscal year ending in March 31 is expected to climb to \$1.2 billion—more than three times the \$380 million projected by Finance Minister Gary Lane in last year's budget.

## Saskatchewan's credit rating with international lenders has been downgraded four times in the past five years

get. Since 1983, when the Conservative government of Grant Devlin came to power, the province's business sheet has shifted from a surplus of \$126 million to a deficit of \$2.7 billion. This week Lane will meet with investment bankers in Toronto and New York to discuss the province's deficit management program. Meanwhile, the Devlin government announced measures to attack the soaring deficit by slashing public ser-

vices jobs and freezing wages. In a 16-page financial statement, the government declared that it would cut spending by as much as \$600 million in the coming fiscal year in their cost-cutting measures, provincial officials say, they expect to eliminate 2,000 of 10,000 public-sector jobs and freeze wages for the next two years. As well, operating grants to schools, hospitals, municipalities and universities will remain static for the next two years.

Lane blamed the financial squeeze on a \$300-million shortfall in revenues, particularly from the sale of resources. Although he acknowledged that government expenditures in the current fiscal year are \$200 million higher than expected, more than one-third of that went to aid financially troubled farmers. Lane said that it is critical that Toronto and New York moneylenders understand the province's deficit-fighting program. Indeed, the province's credit rating with the international lenders has been downgraded four times in five years. Lane hopes to convince the bankers that his government's austerity program will reduce expenditures and hold the line on the deficit. Declared Lane: "We need to show that we are getting our house in order."

—THERESA TESSIER with DAVID GILLES in Regina

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## Touching the right-wing bases

By Peter C. Newman

This week one of the world's only surviving Fascist regimes tables its first budget, unveiling the fiscal intentions of Félix Yáñez Zúñiga, the first Canadian politician ever elected solely on the basis of body language.

The British Columbia government will officially carry the Social Credit label denoting its vague origins, but it can more safely be compared to the populist movement led by a French shopkeeper named Pierre-Marie Doujane in the mid-1930s, whose party briefly held the balance of power in the French National Assembly.

The mood of that weird political phenomenon was captured in Yáñez Zúñiga's throne speech last week. Its message was simple enough to make Reaganesque sound like a distortion by Albert Einstein: "Job 1 is to get government off the back and out of the way of the private sector," he added the premier. "My government will not let business get down to business—and rekindle the spirit of enterprise across our province."

Yáñez Zúñiga took all the right-wing buzz, upstaging a private-sector task force charged with devising everything that carries the populist impact, including the BC ferry fleet and the parliament buildings, veering that "nothing is protected. Everything is up for reconsideration." Significantly, he left out any mention of the usual Social Credit route to economic stimulus—provincial sponsorship of megaprojects, excluding the currently redempted Site C power dam development in northeastern British Columbia.

The mood changed with transmuting the Yáñez Zúñiga edicts into reality is Mel Cosvelter, a 58-year-old former whaling-stance worker, general-store owner, former chicken roaster and principal mayor who moved into the Premier's portfolio five months ago. Cosvelter is a former president of the BC Liberal party and a supporter of federal Tory MP Pat Coaffon, and his own political philosophy settles somewhere between Peter Drucker, the reactionary guru of American business, and Ayn Rand, the radical capitalist planner now writing out of Toronto.

"Drucker once declared," Cosvelter told me in a prebudget interview, "that governments can do only two things well—print money and wage war, and

anytime they try anything more than that they'll likely make a mess of it. Well, I believe that's true, though I do understand governments have to provide safety nets for people who are temporarily handicapped in one way or another. But the fact remains that we in government have not done very many things very well."

Cosvelter objects to vain attempts by governments to try and make un-economic enterprises economic and,



Cosvelter, edicts of the new reality

like most free enterprisers, he argues that "all of us feel self-diffident when we are independent of outside influences and able to make our own decisions about protecting ourselves." He is most excited by the small-business incentive programs currently being implemented in Europe, especially a British scheme that Cosvelter says allows people getting social assistance to apply for advance payments, providing they are willing to go into business for themselves. So far, the success rate of

these enterprises is far higher than regular entrepreneurial activities.

What sets Cosvelter apart from other conservative politicians is that instead of merely expressing knee-jerk reactions, he has thought through his position and is willing to weigh ideas from any ideological quarter. Jane Jacobs, the world-renowned town planner, is one of his idols. Using her techniques, he has subdivided the province into separate, assignable economic zones, and is bent on formulating generous growth incentives instead of top-down, provincewide edicts.

At the moment his most pressing assignment is to bring in a budget with a shortfall lower than the current fiscal year's deficit, which was projected to be \$875 million, but which hit the \$115-million mark after just nine months. Given the government wage increases and tax reductions negotiated before he came to office, and the fact that the BC economy is still trying to recover from the four-month-long International Woodworkers of America strike in that industry, Cosvelter is facing a near-impossible challenge—particularly because he has already said that he does not want to raise income or sales taxes. "What I have to do now," he told me, "is target revenue increases as selectively as I can to minimize their social consequences, and at the same time focus in on the expenditures side very harshly, which may mean that some ongoing programs will be reduced or eliminated."

He intends to promote employee stock ownership and do everything he can to enhance the Vancouver Stock Exchange as North America's premiere venture-capital market. About the only good news the BC Treasury has had in the past few months was the stampage-dee pact with the Americans, which could add about \$375 million to provincial revenues.

The good politician that he is, Cosvelter remains optimistic about British Columbia's precarious economy. "The old truism about economies of scale is being reversed," he insists. "As people demand more and more diversity in products and services, we will move into an era of diseconomies of scale, which will mean that you won't need huge markets to create jobs or opportunities. What you have to do is create a market niche, then go for it—and that's exactly the process I'm hoping to push with this budget."

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In Canada, the new federally funded advertising campaign is one of several government initiatives to counter AIDS in British Columbia. Premier William Vander Zalm declared last January, "There is only one way to avoid AIDS and that is, don't have sex." A long-time opponent of sex education, Vander Zalm has maintained that young people should be taught to refrain from sex until they are taught not to drink and drive. But despite his strong personal views, the provincial education ministry plans to create a provincewide sex-education program that will include information about AIDS.

By contrast, Saskatchewan government officials have not yet determined the format of an AIDS information program for schools. But Ontario, which with Quebec and British Columbia has most of the reported AIDS cases in Canada, will make an AIDS program mandatory for students in Grades 7 through 11 this September. In Quebec, high-school students currently receive information about AIDS during a five-hour social-education program each year.

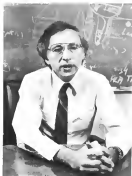
But in the United States, President Ronald Reagan's administration has reduced calls for a national anti-AIDS campaign. Still, U.S. Surgeon General Koop has emerged as the country's champion of AIDS awareness. Criticized by liberals for his opposition to abortion, Koop has disavowed many of his conservative supporters with a crusade over the past year to spread information as to how to avoid AIDS. Says Koop, "You can't teach people to give it, but AIDS isn't just a matter of giving it something about their own sexuality."

Several other countries are considering far more drastic steps, adopting the theory that treating AIDS patients will control the spread of the disease more effectively than education campaigns. The Japanese government is studying how that would require doctors to report the names of all AIDS patients and empower health authorities to restrict their sexual activity. That legislation was drafted in February after two 38-year-old Japanese women—a prostitute and the other pregnant—contracted AIDS. Said government spokesman Ryoji Okawa, "If we respect the human rights of one person with AIDS, we are depriving 99 others of the right to live."

Japan has only a rudimentary anti-AIDS education campaign under way, and its contents are colored by a wide-

spread distrust of foreigners. One of the few government pamphlets discussing AIDS shows a frowning, sweating Statue of Liberty clutching a book titled AIDS and lowering it anxiously over a trembling Mount Fuji. The AIDS-infected prostitute from the port city of Kobe said that she had had hundreds of customers, but the Japanese press attributed her disease to a Greek sailor she loved with her one eye.

Still, the Japanese government has rejected a proposal to have foreigners



U.S. AIDS researcher Robert Gallo: no signs of a cure

entering the country carry certificates showing that they were AIDS-free. But in western Europe and the United States, conservative groups have called for similar controls. And earlier this month Belgium became the first European country to institute such controls. The government now demands that Third World students must pass AIDS tests before they receive scholarships allowing them to study in Belgium. Currently, there are about 1,800 Third World students in Belgium, most of them from the heavily AIDS-stricken nations of Zaire and Rwanda—both former Belgian colonies. Declared government spokesman Paul Van Riel, "We think we should protect our own people. We should not put others in come here and be a danger." For their part, spokesmen for the Africans say that they are being singled out for racial reasons. Declared Mushobane,

Kalumba wa Kalumba, Zaire's ambassador to Belgium, "The aim is to protect the Belgian population, so only a general test of foreigners would be satisfactory."

And in the West German state of Bavaria, Premier Franz-Josef Strauss proposed AIDS blood tests last month for civil service applicants, contractors, prostitutes—and non-European Community citizens applying for residence. The citizens of neighboring Austria fell into the last category and that country's press lashed at the attack on the decree and its sequel. In response, Strauss has delayed passage of the controversial legislation until the German government settles its own AIDS control measures.

But it may already be too late to stanch the spread of AIDS through some African states through education campaigns. In many countries the disease is still largely confined to homosexuals and drug addicts, but AIDS is rampant among the heterosexual populations of Central and East African states, where the emerging disease is known locally as "shon." As a result, experts suggest that in some countries as many as 100 million Africans may be infected by 1990. In Kenya, rumors that Britain planned to introduce immigration restrictions sparked anti-British charges of racism in the Kenyan press. And many African students staged protests in Belgium when the government announced it would deport carriers of the AIDS virus. But while Kenyan officials insist that their country has adopted controls on the strictest AIDS candidates that at least 90 per cent of the country's prostitutes are infected.

And even in developed countries, AIDS awareness programs are only the best available defense held in the fire until researchers discover a cure for the disease. Still, the tactic has already proven its value within the homosexual communities of New York City and San Francisco, where vigorous campaigns promoting "safe sex" have begun to slow AIDS transmission. As a result, Rapp and other supporters of information campaigns about AIDS say that, with good luck and mass frank advice, the disease will not have a chance to wreak havoc among young heterosexuals.

—JAMES BRADLEY with NORA TUCKERMAN in Geneva, PHILIP WILSON in London, PETER LEVINE in Brussels and PETER McIL in Tokyo

# Heroism—and horror

Survivors spoke with awe of the heroism. One man had stretched his body across a water-filled corridor while at least 30 people scrambled over him to safety. Another rescued a four-month-old baby by gripping it with his teeth. Their acts, and the swift response of international rescue crews, blunted the edge of the disaster that occurred on March 6 when the British ferry *Herald of Free Enterprise* capsized just outside Belgium's Zeebrugge harbor, leaving passengers and vehicles on the icy waters of the English Channel. But in the days following the tragedy, there remained the grim reality of its toll: all of the 563 people who had been on board, 131 were dead or presumed dead. Last week grieving friends and relatives of the victims attended memorial services, abandoning hope that anyone else would be found alive.

At sea, salvage crews swarmed over the rust-colored hull of the overturned ship, preparing for the grisly task of recovering the 80 bodies presumed trapped inside. And in Britain debates

began about the possible causes of the tragedy, with speculation ranging from the carelessness of a seaman to faults in the ferry's design. Ironically, that raised questions about the safety of similarly constructed ferries operating elsewhere, including those in Canadian waters. By week's end Britain had launched an official inquiry under the direction of one of the country's most eminent naval jurists, Sir Harry Shannon. His goal: to find out why a ferry—built, from a class of vessels widely assumed to be as stable as buses, should suddenly tip over.

**New superferries twice the size of the stricken *Herald* should be in operation on the English Channel late this year**

The transatlantic cruise seemed clear as the 8,000-ton ship cleared the harbor and picked up full speed heading into the open sea, water flooded through open bow doors onto the main vehicle deck, making the ship list, then capsize, in less than a minute. One expert said that even a small amount of water can destabilize a ferry half as wide as a football field. David Walker, research associate with Halifax's Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, compared the effect to what happens when water is poured onto a tray: "Put a quarter inch of water on a candle tray and just try to hold it."

The *Herald* left port with its loading doors open, a practice permitted by its owner, the British ferry company Townsend Thoresen PLC, as a means of clearing exhaust fumes from the car decks. But according to some survivors' accounts, the doors were left open too long, and then the crew could not close them when it tried. A truck driver reported that crew members were hitting the doors with sledgehammers in an attempt to close them. There were also reports that the ship's ballast of fuel and water was concentrated in the bow, which left the forward doorway dangerously low and vulnerable to swamping up water. As with some experts' claim that the traditional stability of ferries is being sacrificed as they become high-rise structures with more and more decks stacked above each other.

But ferry disasters are rare, even in the busy Channel. The last serious sinking there was in December, 1982, when the Townsend Thoresen car ferry *European Gateway* collided with a British Rail ferry, and four crew members and three passengers aboard the *Gateway* died. Accidents are even

more frequent in Canadian waters, where there is not the same competitive pressure for rapid loadings and departures. The last major disaster involving a Canadian ferry was in 1970, when the S.S. *Patrick Murray* went down in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence between North Sydney, N.S., and Port

sau Basques, Nfld., drawing the captain and three engineers. That incident was somewhat similar to the one involving the *Herald*: water forced upon the rear loading doors of the ship and flooded the main decks.

In recent years Canadian ferry operators on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have introduced such safety features as double sets of watertight doors and sealed-off vehicle decks to minimize the risk of accidents. Still, some experts maintain that the *Herald* disaster was likely caused by factors other than the design of the ship. Deceased John Carter, a Montreal-based naval architect, "You are not looking at a fault in design as that ship. You are looking at a method of operation."

For their part, officials at Townsend Thoresen said that despite the questions surrounding the disaster, they intend to go ahead with a \$170-million plan to build two so-called superferries. With double the capacity of the *Herald*, the 26,000-ton ships will be able to carry 3,500 passengers and 800 cars each. And as salvage crews worked on the capsized *Herald*, company officials estimated that the huge new ferries could be plying the Channel's busy shipping lanes by fall.



A memorial to victims of the capsized ferry: 134 deaths and an official inquiry

—MARY WALKER BY DAN WATKINS in London and CHRIS WOOD in Halifax



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# Prejudice in Ottawa's attack pack

By George Bala

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is surprisingly detached when he discusses the treatment that he and his government have had at the hands of the Ottawa media. That is not to say—not by a long shot—that he considers all the reporting to have been well-informed, even-handed and free of malice. There is no one in the open, with both legs bawling on both sides, but he does not treat the entire large press corps as an unfeathered whole and condemn it out of hand. As names come up in connection it becomes evident that the line he draws is between what he thinks of as a small stable of responsible journalists with a sense of history and the self-assurance to be independent—and the rest.

I talked with him for about an hour as he sat in his office, a large, wood-paneled room with windows looking out onto the city. By coincidence, it was the day he announced the shake-up in his office, in which Bill Fox, his communications adviser, moved to another advisory job to be replaced by Bruce Phillips, and Michael Gaultin was replaced as press secretary by career diplomat Marc Lortin. The conversation—inferred to be an interview—was at 24 Sussex Drive.

His point about many people in the Ottawa media suffering from what he describes as a profound sense of martyrdom sounds odd until it is realized that what he is doing is identifying in a different way an aspect of the well-known phenomenon of pack journalism. This is how he mixed it up in the media, particularly when a government has a large majority, there is an accentuated tendency on the part of the media to think of themselves in the role of adversary. If, however, this leads to stretching itself becoming a virtue, then this is a bad thing. The point of having any press come to be accepted as merely hand-baiting, aggressive journalism. What happens then is that one or two journalists, such as Toronto Sun columnist Claire Ho, who does a considerable trade in abuse, come to have an undue influence. They make the bulk who are unconfident of their own judgments afraid of acknowledging any accomplishment of government for fear of appearing wingbeat. A situation of reciprocal degradation occurs.

Noting in the same vein, but in the same general effort, he thinks that

media people do themselves no favor when they chase, or accept from others, the designation as "the opposition," or "the real opposition," as they perform. He criticizes as one who claimed such a role Keith Spier, editor of *The Ottawa Citizen*. In a Radio-Canada interview at the time he named the post, Spier said the mutual animosity of the opposition parties and the need for systematic avoidance of government made it necessary for the press to make itself an official opposition. Mulroney's comment was not offered as criticism of the newspaper or its editor—except, perhaps, that the editor's judgment in this case didn't hold water—but was rather to say that media outlets that set out to become the opposition to the government compromise themselves in their provisional pursuit of the truth.

A journalist—even one who has

**Media people who set out to become the government's opposition compromise themselves in their pursuit of the truth**

sisted for years that the first focus of a parliamentary reporter, like a theatre critic, must be on the practical players—would need to acknowledge that becoming intellectually part of the opposition would severely make for exalted reporting. Obviously the media's pursuit of a government's opposition has a certain purpose in wanting to get things out—mainly information that should be public knowledge. But the opposition has the additional purpose of getting something else out—namely, the government. If the media is to be a good thing, that objective as well, two things are likely to happen one, the government will be denied the right to have what it does and says fairly reported; and, two, the inevitable difficulties that come for any government will be magnified by the media's desire to make covering very difficult. Neither of these things is in the public interest.

Bill Fox had warned in advance that the Prime Minister had no intention of letting our talk become what Fox called "bitching." I said the Prime Minister himself reflected there was going to be no catalogue of complaints. But

three things came out to illustrate particular failings: a column by Roy denigrating Mike Mulroney's food-raising for cystic fibrosis as self-serving; a recent, prominently displayed story in *The Toronto Star* in which, on the strength of information from Liberal Robert Kaplan, a minister was said to have contacted a criminal offence—while the newspaper had despite the minister's explicit denial and its own acknowledged lack of substantiation, and a passage—which I myself had not and filed—from a column from Bruce Zimbeber, by Michael Valpy, *The Globe and Mail's* Africa correspondent.

This column itself was a generous attempt at the search of the Prime Minister's reception by Canadians in Zimbabwe and by the hosts, and the evident success of the mission. But it also recorded Valpy's own astonishment, as a former Ottawa correspondent and columnist, at the attitude of the Canadian media people accompanying the Prime Minister. "The press in Ottawa is never respectful of the head of government. But, boy, this guy. Not even in the days of Joe Clark's gross incompetence did the press make such savage jokes or express such contempt for a prime minister and his staff and advisers. What the relationship must be between the Prime Minister's Office and the press going in Canada's capital is staggering to contemplate." That struck the Prime Minister—as it does me—as tantamount to acknowledgment by the reporters involved of settled malice and ingrained prejudice.

Bill Mulroney is not an admitted press junkie. He says that right or save weeks ago he gave that addition the only effective treatment he stopped, cold turkey, reading Canadian newspapers, watching Canadian TV or listening to Canadian radio. Undoubtedly, he is not so persuaded that the media are all bad. When he talks about reporters who are responsible, he has the self-confidence to rise above the pack and have a sense of history—by which he means a perspective that goes back further than last week—the sorts of issues that turn up include Jeffrey Simpson, David Halton, Douglas Fisher, Peter Treisman and Mike Duffy, all, interestingly, men people who have been around a lot. None could be characterized as uncritical. But the fact that they are not, but chances of staying clean must be rated, at best, questionable.



Former *Radio-Canada* chief Robert Horst, Gary Dobson, and Clarence Irving, all of whom were involved in the CTV takeover.

## BROADCASTING

# CTV's bitter family feud

The are finally fed at week's end—and it fell heavily. After weeks of speculation, the CTV Television Network bowed to the cost-cutting demands of its owner-affiliates and fired 30 people from its news and current affairs division. Among the high-profile casualties: news anchor Harvey

a renewal of its licence. Network sources said last week that the cutbacks would jeopardize CTV's ability to bid for the new television stations in the application.

Last week's dismissals were in large part a result of a prolonged and bitter battle between CTV and its affiliates over declining

advertising revenue. In fact CTV is hurting because, with a few exceptions, advertising revenues in the television industry are down sharply across North America. The chief reason is the growing number of stations and the popularity of specialty cable channels which have splintered audiences and reduced everyone's share of the revenue pie. But TV networks have been hit especially hard because advertisers have become more interested in specific markets than in national exposure.

CTV's recent history illustrates the problem. In the 1960-1967 broadcasting year (September through August) it

struggled to beat. With the exception of Toronto's blind but highly successful CTV and CTV in Vancouver, all were either experiencing or facing lower revenues in their own operations. In fact operating profits for Ottawa's CTV had dropped by 51 per cent in just two years. Said one broadcasting executive: "It has become a bigger-year-neighbor situation. Now, if you're growing, somebody else is shrinking." That view could be projected across the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission recently granted the thriving Toronto-based Bantam Broadcasting Inc., whose stations are CTV affiliates, a licence to open another in the nation's capital. CTV's owner Allan Slaight called that decision "naïve and pernicious."

Since the network first went on the air in 1962, there have been repeated feuds between CTV—the stations do not stand for anything but their own profitable owners. The most recent and most serious revolves around money. In 1970 CTV agreed to pay the stations 15 per cent of the money it made from selling airtime the affiliates set aside for network shows. The network would keep the remaining 85 per cent as operating money for the following year.

But CTV's production, program purchase, distribution and overhead costs soon made that deal unworkable. Instead of 15 per cent, the stations now get what is left over. The network's profits in 1985-1986, CTV's net operating revenue was \$130.4 million, but its

had net revenues of \$130.4 million. But by 1986-1988, revenue had slipped to \$123.4 million, and lost \$4.4 million for the 1987 fiscal year was fixed at \$125.7 million.

Soon, even that sobering target looked like a 30-second commercial. At a December meeting in Toronto, the network gave its 14-member board of directors—all of them except network president Murray Chermak representing the affiliates—stations—the grim news as the basis of sales for the first quarter of the broadcast year. It appeared that revenue for 1986-1987 would be \$123.1 million—a shortfall of more than \$30 million.

It was not the kind of news the stations



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expenses were \$397 million. That left less than \$87 million for the 16 affiliates to divide—a far cry from the gold-mining vistas of 20 years ago. Said one industry expert, "The net proceeds to the affiliates will be not in half in the current year. And next year they will be cut in half again."

Early this month the CTV board's executive committee finally acted on the \$10-million shortfall: it told the network to make up the deficit by "whatever means are most appropriate." Because the network had already spent the money for most of this year's entertainment program-

seared" Indeed, the company has also scrapped plans to appoint a reporter to its vacant Quebec City bureau; a vacancy in Winnipeg will not be filled in the near future, and Martin Hines's job as Jerusalem bureau chief may also be threatened.

Bickering between the affiliates and the network has been chronic. The stations complain that CTV charges too little for commercial time. As a result, they claim, advertisers can sometimes buy time more cheaply on the national network than in local markets. Weather affiliates say that their production facilities

prize with the stations making an effort to break away, which would be very destructive for CTV. The Réseau have decided that their future—their own cash and everything else—is going into broadcasting. They want to be No. 1 in broadcasting in this country."

Whatever its internal power struggles, the fate of Canada's only national private television network is on the line. But to Moses Zaxman, president of Toronto's slick and energetic independent CTV 2, that crisis is as much one of style as of structure. Said Zaxman: "The bloom is off the net-



Hines in Jerusalem, Kline: declining advertising sales spark a daily war between the network and its affiliates.

work, the air fell on news and current affairs and likely will land next on the support staff at its nearest nine-station headquarters building in midtown Toronto.

Meanwhile, the two sides continue to blame each other. Said an executive of a CTV affiliate, "The God damned place is in trouble because the network has been spending too much money. They should have seen some of these stars' risks coming." Replied a CTV network insider, "The stations are so sleep they wouldn't spend two bits for a bus seat at the Second Coming."

Yet the stations debate the network's fortunes, and at week's end, after days of anonymous meetings and boardroom shouting matches, they were at a law firm in CTV's windowless basement (in CTV's broadcast centre in suburban Toronto), reporters and producers pondered the layoffs, which included design editor Barry Bernstein. Said one "They've thrown red meat at the wolves, but nobody here thinks it will have been enough. People are

often stand still while CTV hires independent houses to produce Canadian-content programs for the network.

Another irritant has been the ill-matched and long-standing intimacy between CTV and Bell, which has a 20-per-cent interest in the network and owns Toronto's CFTO and CTV affiliate stations in Regina and Saskatoon. For years there has been speculation that John Bassett, who won the CTV licence in 1980 and retired as Bell's board chairman on Dec. 15, 1985, wanted to break away from CTV and go it alone—perhaps setting up his own network. But Bassett reportedly told the board earlier this month that he will quit altogether in September, abandoning the fold in the Réseau department store fashion, which already controls the company. Asked about the report, Bassett said, "I have nothing to say at all, okay?"

Other industry experts were less relaxed. Said one analyst, "There is going to be a massive power struggle between the Bell group and the rest of CTV, either with the network as the

work rose in general." He added: "People have got to start thinking about television in something like the categories they are used to thinking about in radio: stylistic choices that run all the way from all-news radio to middle-of-the-road, to dance music, rock 'n' roll, heavy rock and soft rock. In television, though, you have an apparent multiplicity of channels and in large measure they are all middle-of-the-road. These people all wear the same suits."

Asked about rumors in the broadcasting industry that he has ambitions to take over CTV, Zaxman replied: "Are you kidding? My God, audiences and patrons stalk the land. Strangely, there is room for networks like CTV, but they simply cannot continue to operate the way they operated yesterday." But given the tensions, personality clashes and depleted bankroll at Canada's beleaguered private network, tomorrow—not yesterday—is the major concern.

—RUE COHEN/IN Toronto

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# Criminal turncoats in the courtroom

In 1983 he was one of the Quebec underworld's most intimidating figures—a contract killer whose victims ranged from small-time cocaine dealers to business leaders linked with organized crime. But more recently 26-year-old René Simard has adopted a new role—as an informant. Last fall he pleaded guilty to murder and manslaughter charges arising out of a Toronto killing and four Quebec slayings that occurred between 1980 and 1983. Simard is now serving a life sentence for his crimes but will be eligible for parole in 1986—after serving only 10 years in Montreal's Penitentiary Detention Centre. In exchange he has named two Montreal men who, he says, were his accomplices in the Quebec killings. As a result, *Sunday (Frank) Courval and Claude Fisher*, whom police have linked to organized crime in Montreal, now face first-degree murder charges carrying minimum sentences of life imprisonment.

Simard made his arrangement under an informal bargaining system that operates across Canada and allows criminals to trade information on unsolved crimes in return for lighter sentences. The bargaining is particularly noticeable in Quebec, where prosecutors say that it has helped them fight organized crime.

For one thing, Montreal court attorneys used the testimony of two former members of the Hells Angels motorcycle gang to win first-degree murder convictions against three of their associates. The convicted men had played key roles in the gang's lucrative drug trade, gambling and provincial authorities across Canada say that they have no plans to copy a U.S. department of justice program that has provided living expenses and protection—including relocation and new identities when needed—to 4,000 witnesses during the past 15 years.

Meanwhile in Canada, some witnesses

say that the lack of formal protection has placed their own lives in danger. One of them, former Toronto-area resident Michael Lane, told *Maclean's* that he had involuntarily notified the police in 1983 after Toronto businessman Peter Demeter attempted to involve him in the planned murder of Demeter's cousin's son. At the time, Demeter was on parole after serving more than eight

years in Demeter's conviction. As a result, he has left Ontario and gone into hiding in another province. Lane recently asked *Maclean's* for a telephone booth and declared, "I had no idea what I was getting into when I went to the police. All I wanted to do was to save a life. Now my own life has been destroyed." For their part, police spokesmen will say little about the plans for compensation.

Simard was serving a life sentence for the attempted murder of a Toronto man when he made his agreement with authorities. But former Hells Angels Gilles Lachance is living under police protection and providing prosecutors with details about the murders of five Hells Angels in Lenoirville, Que., in March, 1985. Under the terms of a contract he negotiated with the Quebec government, he receives a weekly stipend of \$800. And, after he finishes testifying, he will undergo plastic surgery and receive a new identity and \$40,000 in expenses to move to an undisclosed location somewhere in the province.

Many defense lawyers have criticized such arrangements and cast doubt on the truthfulness of informants' testimony. Declared Montreal criminal lawyer Donald Buck, "These witnesses are unreliable because they have no incentive for prosecution or lighter sentences as a matter of fact, not as a matter of law." But, said Montreal prosecutor Claude Proulx, "the police could do nothing without them. Change them is a necessary evil—without informers, they could not penetrate the underworld." Authorities across Canada tolerate the practice of using paid informers, but Ottawa and provincial administrations have yet to take the next step: opening the system to a more formal basis.

—DAVID MURPHY in Montreal with SHEPHERD ALEXANDER in Toronto



Simard, bartering information for leniency in a fight against crime.



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### MEASUREMENT

## Beyond a safe diet

Doctors have long known that high cholesterol in the bloodstream can clog arteries and lead to heart attacks and strokes. Experts estimate that about 30,000 Canadians and 500,000 Americans will die from heart attacks this year alone. Because the lipid-like substances, which are an essential component of every living

cell, are in substances owned by New Jersey-based Merck & Co. Inc., has so far named few such problems in four years of clinical trials involving 1,200 patients throughout the United States. If the FDA approves the drug, which acts by inhibiting a liver enzyme that helps produce cholesterol, it could be available by the end of this year in the United States.



Robbin, a firm believer in fighting high cholesterol levels.

cell, is highly concentrated in animal fats, doctors particularly advise against eating large amounts of red meat, butter and eggs. But in some cases diet cannot completely control cholesterol levels. Last month, however, a panel of experts at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommended that the FDA approve a new drug to help in such cases. Said Dr. Arlik Little, a specialist in metabolism at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto: "This adds more tools to the treatments we can use. It's a promising development."

Although there are other cholesterol-lowering drugs on the market, they have been known to produce side effects, including intestinal discomfort. But Nexavar, developed and manufactured

by the same company that developed Nexavar, came at a time when U.S. and Canadian doctors were strengthening their resolve to fight heart disease, the leading cause of death in North America. Last fall, the number of people at risk in very large, because levels of cholesterol in Canada—or in any other Western industrialized nation—are very much higher than in countries with low incidences of heart attacks. "The issue that of Asia and Third World countries—fish, rice, fruits and vegetables—does not promote heart disease. Westerners, say doctors and nutritionists, should be eating more vegetables and foods that provide fibre and fewer animal products."

Despite doctors' repeated warnings, cholesterol levels have dropped overall by only six per cent in the past 20 years, according to Linda Robbin, a home economist with AgriSource Canada. Added Robbin, "People are aware of the facts, but they have targeted particular foods like eggs and beef. What they are not realizing is the link between cardiovascular disease and all animal products, so they are eating a lot more cheese and ice cream."

Some medical and nutrition experts say that they are now concerned that people with slightly elevated cholesterol will want to take a pill instead of cutting back on fatty foods. But they add that, even if drugs are successful in lowering cholesterol levels, more people will have to adopt balanced diets if the incidence of heart disease is to be reduced.

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

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# Take the money and run

THE PANIC OF '99

By Paul Erdman  
(Doubleday, 302 pages, \$28.95)

Paul Erdman sketches his views on the breadth of crises: An economist and former international banker, and a graduate of

Georgetown University in Washington, Erdman has written three speculative best-sellers, including *The Crash of '79*. His latest, *The Panic of '99*, again builds from logical insurance-company U.S. president being assassinated—to construct a gripping international conspiracy linked, although some of

Erdman's extrapolations are dashed, his plot is disarmingly plausible.

In the waning days of President Bush's administration, the United States is paying for its past economic excesses. Bush's free-spending policies have saddled future generations with more debt than was accumulated by all previous administrations combined. Meanwhile, large American banks have become vulnerable to manipulation, almost half of their deposits are held by foreigners. Worse, as fresh oil supplies pinch the market, petroleum prices plummet and desperate U.S. loans to re-exporting Latin American nations.

An improbable cast of conspirators accelerates the crisis in the novel. Among the villains is a powerful and as nefarious Swiss banker, an envious Venezuelan oil minister and two real-life terrorists—Carlos and Abu Nidal. Their plan is during the Venezuelan government forcibly repudiate its U.S. debt, while receiving a fresh infusion of cash from a consortium of European banks. At the same time, the conspirators plot the assassinations of key American financiers to paralyze the United States. In the ensuing chaos, the Europeans will assume the leadership of the world—while also securing a supply of cheap Latin American oil.

Reaching later against them is Dr. Paul Meyer, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund—and like the Strindberg, Don Horn Erdman, now a U.S. citizen and a super-patriot. In fact, *Panic* reflects Erdman's background in several ways. In the late 1980s he ran a deal of the Swiss banking establishment and was jailed for 10 months during his trial for conspiratorial in conspiracy trading. The charges were subsequently dismissed, but Erdman's novel makes no secret of the contempt he developed for Swiss bankers. However, he clearly admires their efficiency. And he is distinctly sympathetic toward U.S. politicians who, he implies, disregard the advice of able bureaucrats. In his opinion, democracies are best managed by professionals.

The novel's analysis of the World's current debt problems has clearly interested Erdman, since that the four elements of fiction writing: Technical disquisitions on the mechanics of loan guarantees and balance sheets interrupt the flow. And the resolution, in which U.S. banks manage to avert solvent, strains credibility. *Panic* is thought-provoking, and at times entertaining, but by engaging into the jargon of his financial peers, Erdman thumbs his nose at his readers.

—THOMAS KIRKMAN

Thomas Kirkman is president of Midland Young Wirtz Ltd., a Toronto brokerage firm.



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# Voyages of the mind

THE DARKEST ROAD  
By Guy Gavriel Kay  
(London, 270 pages, \$25.95)

**T**he Pionusar Tapestry trilogy is nothing if not ambitious. In *Dark Road*, Guy Gavriel Kay takes 30 pages of his final installment, *The Darkest Road*, to summarize the story so far and five pages to list the trilogy's cast of characters. They include Kimberly Ford, Jennifer Lowell and three other young Thaurians who mysteriously travel to another world. There, they must thwart the malevolent god Rakoth Maagrus the Darkener, who is bent on conquering Pionusar and destroying the fabric of time. Kay is masterly at juggling his story's various plots and resolving the conflict between the forces of light and dark.

In Volume II, Kimberly trained King Arthur from the dead to help battle Maagrus. Arthur is doomed to perpetual rebirth as a warrior to atone for past crimes. But in each life he repays his legend's love triangle with his closest friend, Sir Lancelot, and his wife, Guinevere, who in her current reincarnation is Jennifer. The

*Darkest Road* puts in place the components needed to re-enact the betrayal, but Kay adds a twist to the love story. The result is an captivating as any classic of the fantasy field.

—PETER GIFFIN

**T**o the initiated, the letters or mean speculative fiction—any tale or essay that boldly goes where no writer has gone before or includes both science fiction and fantasy writing, and in Canada it is beginning to find respect, at least an appearance on best-seller lists and a growing stable of domestic writers. Saskatchewan-born fantasy author Guy Gavriel Kay, now a Toronto lawyer, has just released the final volume of his Pionusar Tapestry trilogy—a series that has attracted readers from as far away as Australia. Kay, a pre-eminent member of Canada's growing SF subculture, spent 18 months researching Pionusar's geography, history and Pionusar's Writing about worlds that do not exist, he said, is more taxing than other fictions. "There are no pres-

cribes. You have to invent it all." Canadians have a healthy appetite for SF, with a cross-country network of SF fan magazines, conferences for aspiring writers, specialty bookstores and libraries. Indeed, Toronto's Roscoe Out Library, with 22,000 books and related items, is the world's largest public collection. Last year (more than 1,500 SF books were released in Canada that most were imported works. Until recently, Canadian writers have avoided exploring SF's uncharted landscapes. One of the few to try was Ralph Connor—pseudonym of an unidentified Peterborough, Ont., writer. His 1883 essay *The Atomists* in 1883 included the prediction: "From Toronto to Winnipeg in 30 minutes! From Winnipeg to the Pacific in 40 minutes!" It also forecast a Canada with a 15-member Parliament and a global end to disease and war. One of the few things Connor's writing foreboded accurately: the continuing Canadian interest in fantasy.

In the 1990s it redefined Canada, mainly in the form of pulp magazines featuring flying saucers on the covers. Within two decades a major Canadian practitioners emerged: Winnipeg-born A.E. van Vogt, whose 1946 novel *Slan* is now considered a classic in the field and who has 13 other sci-



Kay: doomed warriors, epic struggles, forces of light against forces of dark

ence still in print. Toronto poet Phyllis Gelfand is another explorer of the terrain. Her 1964 novel *Shubart* concerns a group of mutant children who develop psychic abilities after an atomic blast; her latest work, *Wingdom of the Clair*, is an epic about

intelligent alien beings. Now, or is being produced coast to coast in Halifax, Spider Robinson has published dozens of SF short stories, and his sixth novel, *Time Presence*, is scheduled for publication next month. This year Margaret

Atwood's best-selling futuristic novel, *The Handmaid's Tale*, is a nominee for one of SF's top awards, the Nebula. And Vancouver's William Gibson, who won the 1985 Hugo award—given by the members of the World Science Fiction Convention—for his first novel, *Countdown*—recently sold the film rights for more than \$100,000 to New York's Columbia TriStar Pictures, Inc.

Neuroscience, whose antithesis projects his mind into computer data systems to steal valuable information, has even helped influence a new SF form known as "cyberpunk." It merges slick visual prose with philosophical cynicism. Explained Gibson: "American SF in the 1980s had a strong underlying assumption that whatever we put ourselves into, we could get out through technology. Cyberpunk is a reaction."

Robinson still maintains that humanity can be saved by technology. "Science fiction should seduce and instruct," he says. But whatever their ultimate destination—a doomsday future or an optimistic fantasy land—Canadian SF writers are greeting that the limits of the form are as distant as those of the human imagination.

—P.G. Giffin

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# America as Huck Finn

REAGAN'S AMERICA: DONGENCE  
BY HUME  
By Gerry Wills  
(Ottawa, 67¢ paper, \$2.95)

As a critic of American society, Gerry Wills has a wonderful gift for seeing individual from the historic larger truths. A celebrated historian, Wills first burst into public view with *Nixon Agonizes*, a

study that portrayed disgraced president Richard M. Nixon as a symbol of the ambivalence and resistance of a rising middle class—America as the archetypal salesman, *Shantylick* in *The Kennedy Improvement*. Wills explored the twin drives of power and sex—America as Hugh Hefner. Now, in *Reagan's America*, he focuses on neoconservative President Ronald Reagan's career, looking insight on con-

plex questions of myth, culture and democratic practice. From his boyhood in Dixon, Ill., to Hollywood and finally the White House, Reagan has been a true believer in individualism, optimism and goodness. But faithfully, Americans, whether grateful to his message or skeptical, have as president, have believed in him—America as Huck Finn.

Wills's thesis is that both America and Reagan have been living a lie. The individualist West of solitary marshals facing down gunslings, which Reagan so often portrayed in films, is a sham. Frontier towns were settled to and the railroads and, according to Wills, the West "had little use for the low collar or the low lawman."

As with social history on top with Reagan's biography, Wills the American myth denies government interference, the Mississippi Valley into which Reagan was born depended for its prosperity as a government-sponsored canal system. In fact, during the Depression Reagan's father and brother both worked for the New Deal, handing out federal relief. Wills methodically demonstrates that almost every speech or Reagan's past has been distorted—or invented. Facts, contradictions or distortions are simply written out of the script. "With Reagan, the perfection of the pretense has in the fact he does not know he is pretending. He is the sincerest of liars to a language that never existed."

There is a contrast between Reagan and Americans. He tells them what they want to hear and they reciprocate by finding in their president everything they want to believe about themselves. Such myths are important reference points in a democracy. The danger comes when reality intrudes on myth. Reagan may have believed that he was riding to the rescue in his attempt to free American hostages in Lebanon by selling arms to Iran. He is the great real world. Obama did not keep the bargain, and the White House still used the President's authority to conduct a secret war in Nicaragua. DeLazio, too, carries a price.

Wills's book is not conventional biography. A study of the man rather than the man, it skims over Reagan's time in office both in California and Washington. But the questions raised in Reagan's America deserve to be pondered by all who value self-government, as democracies capable of doing trust? The strong medicine administered here is a step toward therapy.

—THOMAS J. KENNEDY

Thomas J. Kennedy, vice-president of the Montreal-based CEE Foundation, was principal researcher for Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau from 1982 to 1983.

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## FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

KANGAROO  
Directed by Tim Burstall

The interior world of a human life can be captured by a poem or novel but rarely by a camera. That is how new for *Kangaroo*, the new Australian film that straddles to explore the moods and thoughts of Robert Somers (Chris Poirer). Somers, a British writer, is a thinly disguised alter ego of D. H. Lawrence, on whose 1935 novel the movie is based. The novel's richest parts are Somers's inner meditations on the soil and landscape of Australia, which Lawrence visited in 1919. But the lowly impressionism of those passages cannot be translated to the screen. Instead, director Tim Burstall offers frequent shots of Lawrence's father and look-alike Poirer staring moodily into space—but the poignant moments are about as subtle as an outbreak of frost.

Facing the despoiling society of England, Somers and his German wife, Harriet (Judy Davis), rent a bungalow near Sydney and write up a cold friendship with their neighbors. Jack Colcott (John Walton) and his wife, Veda (Julie Nott). But the philosophical between the men—law of Lawrence's talk about the glory of the male principle—is both ponderous and laughable. The film's best lines go to Davis, who is wonderful as the proud and arrogant wife. Deluding Somers's grandiose dreams in her ungrammatical English, she quips, "As for your friends, I'm an atom the atom as any of them." Certainly her acting is stronger than the script. But her presence is weakened in *Kangaroo*'s pleasing chain of male poetry.

—JOHN HODGINS

RAISING ARIZONA  
Directed by John Coen

Tired of holding up convenience stores—and going to prison for it—H. I. McElroy (Nicholas Cage) decides to settle down and raise a family. He marries Ed, short for Edwina (Holly Hunter), an officer who once booted him into prison. But

there is a slight hitch. Ed is barren. When the unhappy new couple learn of a baby wonder—blood male spermata—born to an Arizona family, they kidnap one for themselves. The tale grows more complicated when H. I., who is also the film's deadpan narrator, encounters two former prison friends, Gale (John Goodman) and Beville (Bill Paxton), who stand the baby back for a \$25,000 reward. *Raising Arizona* is a madcap meditation on American society. Its characters believe in UFOs, live in mobile homes



Fat, Kuhn, Randall (Ray Cook) in *Raising Arizona*: dead

and wear coobies in their hair—the pages of the *National Enquirer* came to life.

Written by the Coen brothers, Joel and Ethan (Rood Simple), the film is also an updated version of the 1958 comedy *Bringing Up Baby*, substituting a real toddler for the leopard that kept Cary Grant and Katherine Hepburn so dually and romantically frantic. Cage, who looks as if he has just gotten out of bed, and Hunter, who has a gift for constrained hysteria, are wonderfully dopy counterpoints. So that mix the Coens have added cartoonish chase and deliciously droll dialogue. Holding up a store, Beville adds a package of balloons to his list and asks if they blow up into funny shapes. The owner replies, "Not unless you think round is

funny." If caught for a few moments of excessive criticism, *Raising Arizona* is a bonny bit of business.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE

SHCHERING CROSS ROAD  
Directed by David Jones

A literary journey, *Shchering Cross Road* about themselves. A real-life relationship between a New York writer and a London book-seller from 1950 to 1953. *Shchering Cross Road* based both her novel and Broadway play—from which the movie is adapted—on her relationship with Frank Dove, an employee at the bookshop whose address provided her title. The relationship began after Dove (Anthony Hopkins) lent her some rare second-hand books for her novel (Anne Bancroft), an insatiable reader. Gradually the married Londoner and outcast New Yorker develop an impassioned correspondence.

As old-fashioned as a corned beef and Charing Cross Road, it seems odd to some extent in queering writers' hearts. Neither screenwriter Hugh Whitmore nor director David Jones has found a way to reject life into the essentially dead personalities of the characters. Hopkins, at least, is able to make a painfully ordinary man interesting, but Bancroft's writing is about as subtle as an elbow in the ribs. Watching *Shchering Cross Road* is like plodding through a dated, slightly dog-eared novel. It is tediously facile.

—L. OT

## MACLEAN'S BEST SELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 *Whodunnit*, C. D. (1)
- 2 *Whodunnit*, C. D. (1)
- 3 *The Book of the Dragon*, King (2)
- 4 *It's All Over* (1)
- 5 *Shogun*, James Clavell (1)
- 6 *The Prince of the Desert*, (1)
- 7 *Braveheart*, (1)
- 8 *A Time for Death*, James (1)
- 9 *Outback*, Cook (1)
- 10 *The Prince of the Desert*, King (1)

### NONFICTION

- 1 *His Majesty The Constitution*, (1)
- 2 *The Prince of the Desert*, King (1)
- 3 *Controlling Interest*, Who Owns Canada? (1)
- 4 *The Prince of the Desert*, King (1)
- 5 *Braveheart*, (1)
- 6 *The Prince of the Desert*, King (1)
- 7 *Braveheart*, (1)
- 8 *Braveheart*, (1)
- 9 *Braveheart*, (1)
- 10 *A Prince Who Was a Country*, (1)

(1) Fiction list week

—Compiled by Frances McElroy

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**4 The Skill Shortages Program:** it's working by helping employers to train Canadians for skills in short supply.



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# Elsewhere, confusion reigns

By Allan Fotheringham

**H**aven't help the poor voter. The poor voter has not been dealt a very good hand these days. All seems turning to rot. With spring approaching, there is no blue sky in sight. Everywhere, there is despair. In Washington, in the most important office in the universe, the compass has lost all sense, not to mention god and morals. The debate is not over nuclear arms and inflation but whether his wife can live like always. He does not work nor does his ageing and mewing about who didn't get what blame is the devastating Tower commission report. There seems no immediately appealing Democratic successor.

In Ottawa, it seems a Mack Bennett comedy in living color, a party with a massive 200-seat majority somehow floundering at a 25-per-cent level in popularity, trailing even that well-known party The Undecided (The Undecided may replace the Bloc-Quebec party—now sadly in decline—and could form the balance of power in the next minority government.) The silly Rex Stevens affair, which could have been resolved in a week by a government that knew what it was doing, rather than floundering about China, is now almost a yuckier embarrassment and is set over yet by a long shot, or a long judge, whichever comes first.

But here's one thing as yet better in yet opposition benches? One thinks hardly not. The once-and-future prime minister who sits comfortably in the lap of Gallup in displaying no more leadership than he did in his dances "I had no option" debate—the justifiably celebrated phrase being him the election with one lick of his tongue.

John Turner cannot even bring order among his tiny ramp of 58-odd (a well-chosen description) Liberals. On an issue chosen by the New Democrats, the crime minute listing, Turner "just happened" to be away in Toronto where fear of his ocean stood up and voted against what is supposed to be his policy of anyone can discover a Turner pol-

icy these days, please show up at the Union Station last-and-fairly wicket.

The thousands see the usual ragging end of the Grit back benches that Turner can neither follow nor discipline—with one exception. He was Winnipeg's Lloyd Axworthy, at last coming out of the closet as a full-fledged leadership candidate. This is a party headed for government when one of its leader's top frontbenchers openly defies him when he's out of town?

Turner can neither convince Don Johnston to do some work nor to drop his ageing leadership ambitions.



Raymond Gervais, who should be his Quebec lieutenant, comes and turns about his opinion on Turner's solidity and whether he should go for the leadership himself. Turner, meanwhile, has allowed the caucus chairmanship to go to the renowned and mysterious Harold Prothro, an open supporter of the plot—thus enraging the Jewish communities in Toronto and Montreal, traditional reliable sources of Liberal campaign funds. This, in a party that is some \$5 million in debt? People can't understand whether Turner just doesn't get attitudes or what.

The New Democrats of Ed Broadbent? They are diving on anything, kept afloat by cynicism. They are talking 90 seats. Lucie Savigneau, the former wife of Saskatchewan, has just abandoned her coming challenge to Ray Benson for the new leadership in that province because he thinks he is going to be deputy prime minister.

Both Allan Rockway, the retiring leader, and Dave Barrett, the retired

leader of British Columbia, will be running for federal seats in the next election, the accession of the latter individual not guaranteed to improve Broadbent's scholastic morale.

But the problem of the war, is solving the eternal problem of Quebec, is clear. The party, which was more long for the back in its campaign resources than any party, due to its shrewd techniques and dedicated workers, has in the past concentrated its limited money on certain "targeted" seats in the country it has good chance to win.

That means industrial seats in Ontario, certain ones in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a good number in British Columbia. If the party really takes a gamble on placing resources into Quebec (where it has no organization, no workers, no Quebec leader, Jean-Paul Harvey, in real life is John Harvey, who is a professor at York University in Toronto) it must spend these dollars away from its "secure" seats elsewhere in Canada. Does it dare take the risk?

That's why leaders are chosen to make decisions. Over to you, Ed.

Elsewhere, nothing but confusion. In British Columbia, Premier Woodward is talking all the goodly predictions made about him, lately even moaning about selling off the universities (Ruth to Bill butt out). In Alberta, Don Getty proves every day in every way that he professes the golf course to politics.

In Quebec, Robert Bourassa, with his massive majority will can't make up his mind about the career grocer's English-language store, while the PQ's Pierre Marc Johnson is being rubbed to death by the true-blue separatist fringe.

In Manitoba, they have nicknamed their premier Howard the Duck. In New Brunswick, with the federal election imminent, smart politicians are betting that the cat with 10 lives, Richard Hatfield, will in fact survive.

If I were Brian Mulroney-McLennan, having to worry only about how to deal with Newfoundland's John Crosbie, who denounces his own cabinet's funding policy as France and the end, I would look about and take consolation. Sure-



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